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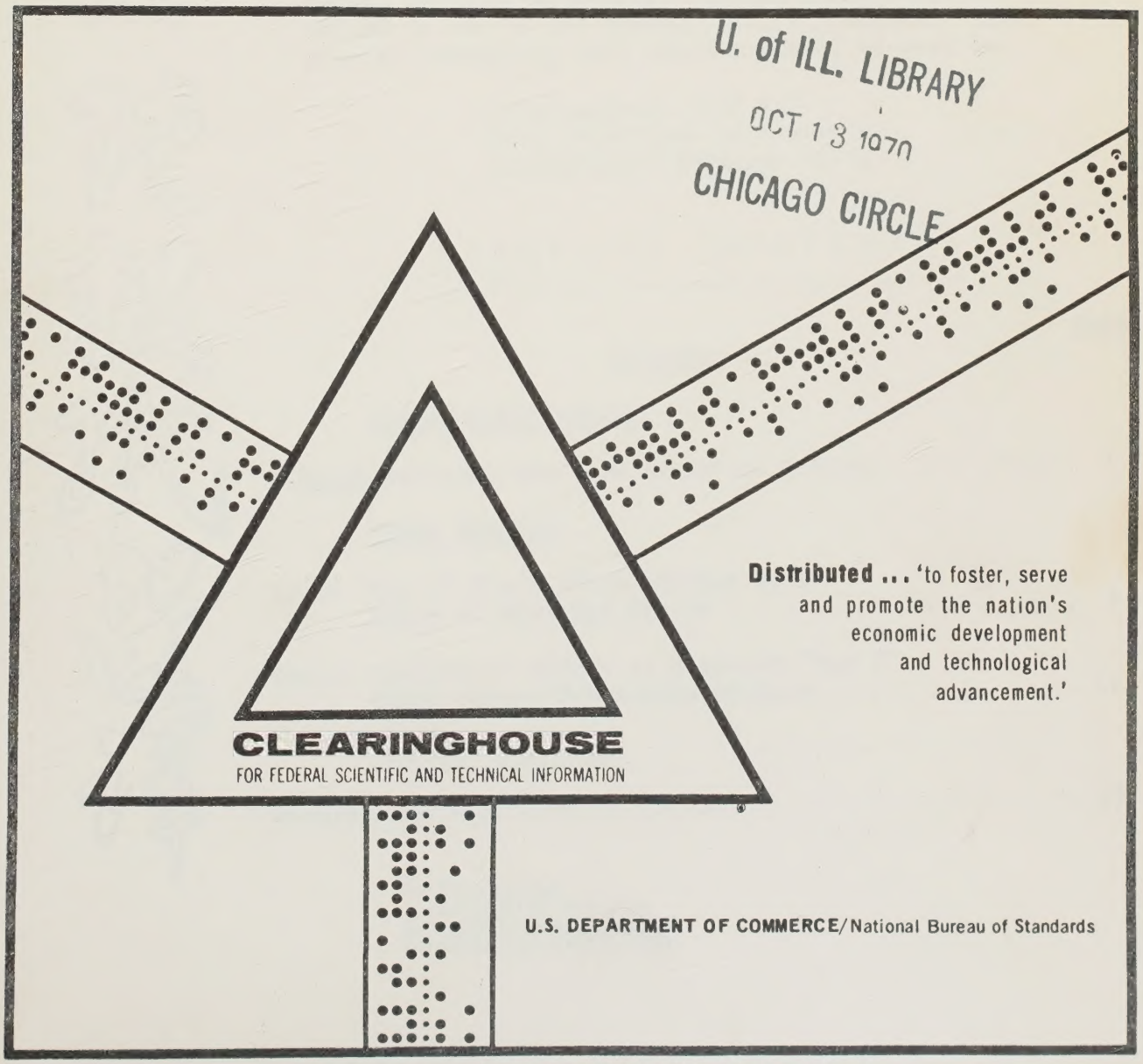
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CMP-SCMP-70-20

中國大陸報刊選輯

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 4658-4662
May 18-22, 1970

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 18, 1970 No. 4658

****
* NATIONAL *
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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

A Hsien-Operated New-Type Socialist College

- Investigation report on the "May 7" Agricultural College of Fuhsin Mongol Autonomous Hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 6, 1970)

An agricultural college in Fuhsin Mongol Autonomous Hsien, Liaoning Province, was founded in 1968 and is doing much to introduce scientific farming to the rural areas of the hsien.

The college has trained over 4,000 students, all chosen from production team members, since its inauguration.

It has helped to bring electricity to 27 of the communes in the hsien. Only 9 of them had electricity at the end of 1967.--SCMP Ed.

The "May 7" Agricultural College of Fuhsin Mongol Autonomous Hsien, Liaoning Province, was founded during the upsurge of the great struggle-criticism-transformation movement in 1968. In the past two years the hsien-operated college, guided by the light of Chairman Mao's guideline for education and his "May 7 directive," has acquired experience for the building of socialist, new-type colleges in rural areas.

Firm and Correct Political Orientation

The college has always placed a firm and correct political orientation in the first position. It implements totally Chairman Mao's guideline, "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive

labor," and effectively fosters "cultured workers with socialist consciousness."

The college is set up to meet the needs of the three major revolutionary movements in rural areas. More than ten specialties have been opened one after another, including agricultural electricity, agricultural machinery, agricultural technology, animal husbandry and veterinary science, forestry, barefoot doctors, news reporting, broadcasting, teacher training, and military engineering. A total of 4,178 students have been trained in the past two years. They have become an important technical backbone force in the whole hsien.

The college consistently attaches importance to the ideological and political work on its students, teaching them to establish firmly the idea of studying for the sake of the revolution and serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. Every specialty includes as its principal subject the thought of Mao Tse-tung in its curriculum, and the "three constantly read articles" form a constant reminder. Through education, the students realize clearly that they go to college not for the purpose of gaining distinction for themselves as individuals, but for the sake of the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

In the class of agricultural electricity, for example, as soon as a student is admitted he will be taught to understand clearly why rural villages should have electricity, why electricity should be studied, and what rural electrification has to do with agricultural bumper harvests.

When admitted into the college, one of the educated youths from the city thought that being in college, he would be learning technology and be distinguished, and that he would no longer have to toil with his hoe. After a period of political education, he realized that he was being poisoned by arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's teaching about "going to school to become an official" and "technique first," and that he was beginning to be separated from the poor and lower-middle peasants. He bravely examined his own erroneous thought and thereafter studied and labored with all the greater enthusiasm.

Thanks to the importance attached to political and ideological work, the students live, eat their meals and labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants wherever they go. They also attend the discussion-application meetings and criticism meetings held in the production teams, and are never separated from labor or from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They regard the knowledge they have learned simply as a means by which they can serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. They carry tools that weigh tens of catties on their backs and would not let the poor and lower-middle peasants cart the tools for them. When they see a production team unable to turn the soil in the fields in time, they would take up their hoes and help turn the soil.

These things which the poor and lower-middle peasants see gladden their hearts. Contrasting the conduct of the students with that of those who were poisoned by arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and who came to the rural villages to build power stations but who, regarding themselves as technically superior, "did little work but ate and drank only the best," the poor and lower-middle peasants said with deep feeling, "Our college is being run on the right lines."

Rely on the Masses, Run College Openly

To rely on the masses and run the college with open doors is an outstanding characteristic of the college. Instead of gathering the students together on a campus and operating the college behind closed doors, the college authorities operate the college in the midst of the masses and in the three major revolutionary movements. In accordance with their nature, the specialties are established respectively in the workshops of factories, communes and production brigades in rural villages, scientific institutions, and construction sites.

For example, the agricultural technology class is set up in advanced communes and production brigades and is operated by the agricultural experiment station of the hsien, while the agricultural electricity class is set up on a construction site and is operated by the water and electricity administration station of the hsien.

Unified leadership is provided by the hsien revolutionary committee above, but a competent administrative organ is set up below to take charge of day-to-day business. This is in effect "unified leadership and separate management of schools." This way of operation of a school closely combines production with scientific research, teaching-learning and popularization of new techniques.

All units operating the classes have the necessary equipment, specialist technicians and bases for productive labor, providing favorable conditions for teaching-learning. Meanwhile, revolution and production is greatly promoted in these units through their operation of the classes.

Take for example the agricultural experiment station of the hsien. In the past only a few people carried on experiments here behind closed doors. As a result, experiments were divorced from popularization, and a cross-bred species of kaoliang, with which they had been experimenting in their experimental fields for four or five years, was not generally adopted. After more than a year's operation of the class, it has trained more than 700 agro-technicians. These agro-technicians have in turn organized many scientific research groups in the production teams, thus liberating scientific research from the hands of a small handful of men and turning it into a thundering mass movement. In 1969 the acreage sown to cross-bred kaoliang and double cross-bred maize in the hsien jumped from several thousand mow in the past to 170,000 mow, producing over 17 million catties of grain more.

Most of the teaching staff of the College are part-time teachers, chosen by the hsien revolutionary committee in conjunction with the units concerned from among workers and poor and lower-middle peasants with rich practical experience in production and revolutionary intellectuals who have integrated themselves well with the workers and peasants.

Students are chosen from the masses of the communes and will return to the communes. They are chosen regardless of their age and academic qualifications. Anyone who is ideologically sound, belongs to the right class status and has a certain amount of practical experience in production may join the college at the recommendation of the poor and lower-middle peasants, but after a period of study he must return to his production team to do productive labor.

In this way workers and poor and lower-middle peasants really manage schools, go to school, and also teach in schools. It thoroughly puts an end to the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals.

Learn While Working, Work While Learning, Improve Oneself in Work

Another characteristic of this College is its resolute upholding of the revolutionary academic style of combining theory with practice which is consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Knowledge begins with practice; and theoretical knowledge acquired through practice must still go back to practice," the College adopts the method of "learning while working, working while learning, and improving oneself in work" in carrying out teaching. It firmly insists on beginning with practice in doing everything and on learning to grasp the necessary theoretical knowledge in practice.

For example, the agricultural electricity class recruits students from the communes where electricity is being introduced. Two master workers were selected and appointed teachers by the Water and Electricity Administration Station. (Afterward teachers will be chosen from past graduates.) At the very beginning, the teachers led the students in surveying, planning, making poles for power transmission lines, and setting up lines. In the course of such work the teachers taught the students by making them work and imparted to them the necessary theoretical knowledge in conjunction with the work. In this way the students were able to master the practical operational skills as well as deepen their understanding of the theoretical knowledge taught them and increase their ability to solve practical problems.

In learning the technique of planting cross-bred kaoliang and double cross-bred maize in the agricultural technology class, the students also began with practice. In accordance with the special characteristics of cross breeds, the teachers gather the students together in periods of seed selection, sowing, field management, pollination, harvesting and sabotage in a production team in which these jobs are done well. There they learn while taking part in production practice, and, having mastered this agricultural technique, will return to their own production teams to popularize it.

Working while learning in this way, the students will be able to master perfectly and wholly the planting technique of a new species during one agricultural cycle.

Since they have learned theoretical knowledge, the students are able to make inventions and creations in production practice in their own units. For example, students of Liangchiatzu production brigade of Paotzu commune of the hsien have carried out experiments with 32 species on a hillside, and so acquired considerable experience in seed nursing for their own production brigade. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, students of Tapa commune adopted the method of "single-ear propagation" and selected a new variety of rice called "one-foot-eight." This new variety was sown on more than 300,000 mow in the whole hsien in 1969, and brought about an increase of 15 percent compared with other general varieties.

In the course of teaching, the College severely criticizes the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace and scholasticism, and actively studies, learns and applies advanced techniques. For example, one of the new techniques of rural electrification is the setting up of power transmission lines by the so-called "two-line one-earth" method. What could the teachers and students do since they had no experience in this technique? They tried setting up such circuits. The teachers and students studied and experimented together, and finally found out the way, breaking the foreign rules about this technique. The new technique of "two-line one-earth" was quickly popularized and greatly pushed forward the electrification program in the whole hsien.

"Ceramic horizontal load" is also an advanced technique in electric circuit engineering which saves money and steel. After repeated experiments, the teachers and students finally succeeded in applying the technique to the over 100-kilometer long high tension power transmission line between Fuhsin and Changwu, training a number of students in the process and saving the State ¥850,000 in capital outlay.

In the course of learning the technique of planting cross-bred kaoliang and double cross-bred maize, the agricultural technology class, refusing to be intimidated by "authorities" and "famous men" and daring to discard ways suggested by "experts" which were divorced from practice, summed up the experience of "seedling-sees-seedling sowing method" and "forecasting flowering period by looking at the leaves" which the broad masses could easily grasped, quickly popularized this advanced technique of nursing seedlings of cross-bred kaoliang and double cross-bred maize over a large area.

Self-Reliance and Founding Enterprise Through Hard Work

"Without the working style of fighting hard under adverse conditions, it will be impossible to follow a firm and correct political orientation." The college fosters the glorious tradition of "self-reliance" and "fighting hard" of "K'ang-ta." Students bring their own rations with them to class, and during their period of study they are given work points by the

production teams in which they work. Students of the agricultural electricity class rely mainly on electrical projects for their own upkeep. For more than a year they have not spent one copper of the State's money except during periods when they were gathered together in a class for study, when they received a small food allowance. The students maintain the style of hard work and simple living and keep the character of the working people. They are students, workers, peasants and soldiers all rolled into one. They also criticize the bourgeoisie. The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise of them: "The students trained in our College fit the parts they play. They are practical and useful."

Operation of "May 7" Agricultural College of Fuhsin Mongol Autonomous Hsien in the past two years was not all plain sailing. It was frequently attacked by a small handful of class enemies, who said, "Can rustics run a college? It cannot last long." Some of those whose heads were filled with foreign rules and regulations also said disapprovingly: "It is not like a college."

The hsien revolutionary committee organized the units concerned with the running of the college to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's series of great directives on the proletarian educational revolution. They went deep into the masses to unfold revolutionary mass criticism together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and study with them ways and means of running the "May 7" Agricultural College successfully. The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants said with resolution: "The power of proletarian education can be said to be securely in our hands," "the College must be made a success," "we run the college not for the sake of appearance, but for the sake of bringing up successors to the cause of proletarian revolution," and "students trained in old universities and colleges have no practical use--they are entirely for show."

Illuminated by the light of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education and his "May 7 directive," "May 7" Agricultural College of Fuhsin Mongol Autonomous Hsien has been making better and better progress in the past two years. Chairman Mao's "Eight-Character Charter" for agriculture has gone deep into the hearts of people, and more and more people have begun to master scientific farming. Rural electrification in the whole hsien is making rapid progress. A force of tractor technicians is growing in the communes and production brigades. Barefoot doctors and news reporters, who are wholeheartedly devoted to the service of the poor and lower-middle peasants, are warmly welcomed by them. It is planned to sow 300,000 mow to cross-bred kaoliang and double cross-bred maize in the hsien in 1970.

At the end of 1967 only 9 communes had electricity, but now 27 of them have it. There were only five rural electricity offices then, but now there are ten. Power transmission and distribution lines totalled 290 kilometers then, but now they total 1,190 kilometers. Power-operated wells have increased in number from 80 to 554. Forty-four water drawing points have been built. Irrigated acreage in the whole hsien has reached 150,000 mow.

"May 7" Agricultural College has accumulated much good experience since its inauguration two years ago. Enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses, it is being continuously consolidated and developed. Led by the hsien-operated college, some of the communes have now set up separate schools under the college. All the revolutionary teachers and students of the college are resolved to hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, bring proletarian politics to the fore, and, on the basis of the achievements already made, firmly persevere in and intensify the educational revolution, so as to make new achievements and create new experience.

Investigation Group of

Educational Group of Political Work Section of Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and

Fuhsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee

* * *

CADRE SCHOOLS

Liuho "May 7" Cadre School Brings Up a Group of New-Type Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 7, 1970)

(Based on NCNA Harbin, May 6) During the past two years after its establishment, the "May 7" Cadre School of Liuho, Heilungkiang, have perseveringly taken Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" as the guideline and brought up a group of new-type cadres who have high consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines and high consciousness of continuing revolution. Now, more than 1,000 cadres, after completing their study in this school, have gone to revolutionary committees at various levels to take up leadership work, or are participating in Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams in villages and factories conducting the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, or have gone to the vast countryside to settle down in production teams. At their new fighting posts, this group of cadres maintain and develop the Party's excellent traditions, conscientiously implement the spirit of the "May 7 Directive" and play the role of a backbone element and leader in accomplishing various fighting tasks put forward at the "9th Congress." They are deeply welcomed by the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in various localities.

During their period of study, the cadres, new and old, who came to study in Liuho "May 7" Cadres School were educated in the Party's glorious traditions of hard struggle, in the struggle between the two lines and in the proletarian world outlook. They call these three courses of study "eating millet and climbing high mountains, analysis of the line, and dissecting of world outlook."

Thus educated, the members who have left the school understand more deeply Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and greatly increase their consciousness of closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At their new posts of work, those who take leadership work continue to preserve the natural color of ordinary laborers and those others who have settled in production teams do not forget to play the role of a backbone element and leader in the three great revolutionary struggles. The masses praise them as cadres "holding high the banner and grasping the key point without leaving the line; taking the lead in all work and fighting arduously." They say that these cadres are "officials" and yet do not look like one and that they are leaders for the people and in continuing revolution.

After being educated in hard struggle in Liuho "May 7" Cadre School, some old cadres who were old fighters of the Red Army during the Long March or who had participated in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, and some young cadres who have emerged during the great proletarian cultural

revolution, learn deeply that: In the new situation after winning great victories during the great proletarian cultural revolution, if we throw away the Party's glorious tradition of hard struggle, there will still be the possibility of a peaceful evolution to capitalism. Only by guarding against arrogance and rashness and fighting amid hardships can we combat and prevent revisionism and closely follow great leader Chairman Mao to continue revolution.

A vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Pinchiang ch'ü, Harbin municipality, was a fighter of the Red Army who had participated in the Long March. Formerly, he closely followed Chairman Mao and fought from north to south for countrywide liberation. After coming to the city, he was influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his thinking changed gradually.

After being tempered in "eating millet and climbing high mountains" in the "May 7" cadre school, he greatly increased his consciousness of continuing revolution. He said: "Formerly, for the sake of liberating the whole of China, I followed Chairman Mao in the triumphant 25,000-li long march. Today, to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end, I must closely follow Chairman Mao on a new 'long march.'"

Returning to his post of work, he firmly remembered Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," imposed stern demands on himself, and played the role of a communist as a pioneer and model. In the capacity of an ordinary laborer, he got together with the masses to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, to fight self and criticize revisionism and transform world outlook, to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness and the seizure of power, and to do collective productive labor. He became a leader of the masses in closely following Chairman Mao to continue revolution.

A vice chairman of a hsien revolutionary committee is a new cadre who emerged during the great cultural revolution. After studying in the "May 7" cadre school, she understood that "He who cannot take a basket with his hand cannot hold the red banner of revolution; he who cannot carry a load with his shoulder cannot carry the heavy load of revolution." A new cadre may change in thinking and in style of work when his position has changed. If he is not vigilant against the attack by the "sugar-coated bullets" of the bourgeoisie, he will possibly take the road to revisionism.

She decided to inherit and develop the Party's excellent tradition of hard struggle and to make herself a thoroughgoing revolutionary of the proletariat, not a half-baked revolutionary. Returning to the hsien revolutionary committee, she immediately went among the masses to learn about the current situation and to solve problems. During the Spring Festival, she went to participate in manual labor in a backward production team. She tightly grasped the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, helped the

masses solve their difficult problems, and pushed forward the development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and of production. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised her as a "good cadre really grasping power for us."

"Historical experience merits attention." Through analysis of the line, this group of members of the "May 7" cadre school summed up their experience of "only pulling the cart and not seeing the road" in the past. They deeply realized that the consciousness of struggle between the two lines was the basic consciousness in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They said: "When we do a thing, we have two roads before us. Which of these two roads we shall take depends on our consciousness. Only by pulling the cart of revolution and, meanwhile, looking at the road of revolution shall we be able to follow Chairman Mao forever to make revolution without going astray."

After taking their new posts of work, they continued to persevere in the method of "recalling past experience and drawing a line of demarcation," that is, recalling the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party, regularly making analysis of the line, distinguishing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism. Many of them have become vanguard fighters in consciously carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After leaving the cadre school, a leading cadre of an organization under the former Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee was posted as leader of the leading group of the provincial bureau of machine-building industry. To run this new organization without taking the old road, he first organized the personnel of the whole bureau to discuss the question of how to "make a good start and fix the correct direction," thereby making them increase their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For example, as a result of sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the past, production of diesel engines remained a black space in the machine-building industry in Heilungkiang Province. To fill this blank space, he led the cadres to go among the masses of workers and mobilized all to discuss this problem by making an analysis of the line and to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," subsequently putting the plan of production of diesel engines very quickly on a solid basis. In less than four months after he came to the bureau of machine-building industry, he had visited more than 20 factories in Harbin, Mutanchiang, Chaotung and other places and got together with the masses there to tightly grasp the struggle between the lines, giving an impetus to revolution and production. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Only by constantly getting together with the masses to make analysis of the line and to distinguish the two lines can we closely follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

When studying in Liuho "May 7" Cadre School, the broad masses of cadres constantly took the theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as a weapon and applied the method of analysis of the line in dissecting the world outlook. They deeply understood that: He who has the world outlook of a particular nature will carry out the line of that particular nature; only by establishing the proletarian world outlook will one be assuredly able to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to grasp power well for the proletariat. Therefore, after taking the new fighting posts, they continued to fight self and establish devotion to the public and consciously transform their world outlook.

A young cadre who has gone to Mengpei hsien to take the post of vice chairman of the revolutionary committee perseveres in fighting self and criticizing revisionism every day and tries continuously to heighten his consciousness of continuing revolution. He leads the running of the hsien "May 7" cadre school, helps other cadres study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and transform their world outlook, and encourages them to advance along the road of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and to train themselves to be good cadres who continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It was the eve of the Chinese New Year when the chairman of the revolutionary committee of Tahsing commune, T'ailai hsien, returned from the cadre school to the commune. Recalling the brilliant example of Comrade Chiao Yu-lu, he hurried that night to the production teams which had been visited by a serious natural disaster. That night, he visited more than 40 households of poor and lower-middle peasants and got together with them to find ways to overcome hardships, greatly inspiring the courage of all to overcome hardships.

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Mental Outlook of Cadres of Nanniwan "May 7" Cadre School Profoundly Changed

(NCNA-English Sian, May 9, 1970)

following chairman mao's teaching "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again", a group of cadres from the shensi provincial institutions set up a "may 7" cadre school in 1968 in nanniwan where the eighth route army led by chairman mao undertook a well-known production campaign more than 20 years ago. over the past year, they have made profound changes in their mental outlook by studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, participating in collective productive labour and criticizing the bourgeoisie.

nanniwan was once a barren valley about 45 kilometres southeast of yenan. during the hard years of the war of resistance against japanese aggression, brigade number 359 of the eighth route army responded to chairman mao's call for "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands" and turned the valley into a granary by the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle with which they overcame many difficulties. the revolutionary spirit of nanniwan is now moving members of this "may 7" cadre school to advance along the road of continuing the revolution in big strides. they carefully studied the great instructions given by chairman mao in his inspection tour at the places he had formerly inspected and lived in. they travelled the 45 kilometres to yenan, the revolutionary cradle, where they studied the great revolutionary practice of chairman mao and repeatedly studied the three constantly read articles in front of the monument to comrade chang szu-teh. these activities made them determined to study and apply conscientiously mao tsetung thought in a living way and take over and develop the revolutionary nanniwan spirit so as to do a good job of revolutionizing themselves and promoting a thorough change in their world outlook. they wrote on their farm implements: "nanniwan spirit shines forever." that very year, they reclaimed some 60 hectares of land part of which they planted to rice. and they reaped about three tons of rice per hectare. on this year when the temperature was still at zero centigrade, they began to dig drainage ditches in knee-deep icy muddy water, adding another stretch of land. a woman cadre of about 50 named kao lin was originally assigned to prepare seed potatoes for planting. but when she saw that digging the ditches was harder, she took up her mattock and joined them in the icy water. the comrades urged her to leave but she refused and said: "how can i continue the revolution without being tempered through hard labour?"

illuminated by mao tsetung thought in nanniwan, a place with a glorious tradition, many of the veteran cadres who joined the revolution during the period of the democratic revolution were profoundly moved as they recalled their past revolutionary activities. in those days they firmly followed chairman mao in struggling hard and were full of vigour, eating millet, living in caves and reclaiming waste land. after the liberation of the whole country they entered the cities and, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, some of them gradually divorced themselves from productive labour and from the masses. now returning to nanniwan, they take up the farm tools they once used during the production campaign, use the benches they made and study chairman mao's brilliant works with the local people. this

helps them understand more deeply that chairman mao's teaching on cadres' going down to do manual labour is indeed very wise and great.

a vice-chairman of the former provincial planning commission who participated in the production campaign in nanniwan in 1942, has repeatedly restudied chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, launched revolutionary mass criticism with other comrades and taken part in labour, repairing houses, making farm tools and other work. speaking about what he has gained, he says: "in the past, nanniwan was a starting point from which we followed chairman mao in making revolution. now it is a new starting point for us to follow chairman mao in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

today many veteran cadres in the nanniwan "may 7" cadre school are vigorously advancing along the road pointed out by chairman mao in his "may 7" directive, just as they followed chairman mao in making revolution in the past.

there is another kind of cadre in this school. influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education, some of them lacked feelings for the working people. now they are taking part in productive labour, combining the study and application of mao tsetung thought with practice and making big efforts to remould their world outlook. they are determined to move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

cadres of this school recently summed up their revolutionary practice in the last year and more. they pledge to do better in arming their minds with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, courageously advance along the brilliant road of chairman mao's "may 7" directive and be tempered into vigorous proletarian fighters who remain one of the common people while serving as an "official".

PLA AND FARM WORK

Outstanding Farm Work by PLA Unit

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 8, 1970)

the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit stationed in the kwangchow area, apart from guarding the country's frontiers, have taken part in agricultural and side-line production and turned desolate hills outgrown with thorns and shrubs near their barracks into fertile land, resolutely carrying out chairman mao's brilliant "may seventh" directive.

the productive labour has further promoted their ideological revolutionization and at the same time enabled them to become self-sufficient in grain, oil, meat, vegetables, coal, timber and miscellaneous expenditures the first year.

our great leader chairman mao points out in his "may seventh" directive: "the people's liberation army should be a great school. in this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs or for exchange with the state against equal values."

the commanders and fighters conscientiously studied this instruction. they sharply criticized the fallacies peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionists peng teh-huai and lo jui-ching, such as "soldiers are consumers, not producers, of food" and "production affects preparedness against war".

the armymen declared: the p.l.a. founded by chairman mao is a fighting force and at the same time a working force and a production force. and this enables the army to maintain the fine qualities of a people's army and play its role fully as the pillar defending the dictatorship of the proletariat. but the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists headed by liu shao-chi tried to negate the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition by limiting its three main tasks to only fighting. their vicious aim was to lead the p.l.a. onto the bourgeois army road and make it their tool for usurping political power and restoring capitalism.

the commanders and fighters pledged to abide by chairman mao's teachings, inherit and carry forward the p.l.a.'s fine tradition. while doing a good job of preparedness against war, they would take part in agricultural and sideline production in order to make greater contributions to strengthening the revolutionization of the army and to the socialist motherland.

having made a survey of the desolate hills nearby, they mapped out plans to reclaim land and breed animals, determined to transform the place with their own hands.

in january 1969 the commanders and fighters, holding high portraits of chairman mao and carrying his works, marched into the hills. they began to uproot weeds and reclaim wasteland, reciting aloud chairman mao's great teaching: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield."

the leading cadres worked at the forefront. party secretary chang shou-li, who had been wounded in the wars to seize power for the proletariat from the reactionary kuomintang, worked hard as commander and fighter at the same time, faithfully implementing chairman mao's "may seventh" directive. deputy party secretary sun yu-siang would appear where the difficulties were greatest. when his finger was cut and bled badly, he continued to work after having it dressed.

under their leadership, the fighters worked with great zeal and they removed one patch of weeds after another. it was the rainy season, and the armymen had to work in marshy water. long soaking raised blisters on the hands and feet of some comrades, which were very painful when they bled. undaunted, the armymen opened up a dozen hectares of rice fields and two hectares of dry land and dug seven big ditches in two months, making great changes in the hills.

the newly-reclaimed land had to be ploughed and hoed more than once but they did not have enough draught animals, and it was already time for spring planting. determined to carry on the glorious tradition of hard struggle cultivated by the eighth route army in reclaiming nanniwan, the armymen hitched themselves to the ploughs and thus were able to transplant the rice seedlings in good time.

the rice was growing well when rain fell for several days

and a mountain torrent washed away the crop on three hectares near a ditch. braving the downpour, the commanders and fighters dug ditches to drain off water, rebuilt field ridges and started to transplant rice seedlings again. because the surface soil had been washed away, it was difficult to transplant in the sandy earth. they dug holes and put in clusters of seedlings. working with such boundless proletarian feelings for chairman mao, the armymen overcame one difficulty after another and achieved a per-hectare yield of 4.5 tons of early rice.

then they threw themselves into the struggle for a good late rice harvest, in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)." there was a dry spell when the late rice plants were putting forth spikelets and flowering. they went round the hills looking for sources of water. some fighters carried home-made pumps along and operated them round-the-clock wherever there was water. when there was no more water to be drawn this way, they carried it on shoulder poles from dozens of kilometres away. in this way they saved the seedlings and achieved a per-hectare yield of more than three tons of late rice.

the same year that they reclaimed the land, the armymen not only produced enough food for themselves, but handed more than ten tons of grain over to the state to support socialist construction. in addition, they opened up small coal pits and took up hog and cattle raising. the number of pigs averages one per capita and for every two people, one head of cattle.

this p.l.a. unit has been praised by the leading organs and called the "tachai of the army" by other armymen for its resolute carrying out of chairman mao's "may seventh" directive and for its spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. it was cited this year as an advanced collective of the kwangchow p.l.a. units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Educated Young Khalkhas Who Integrates Himself with Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 8, 1970)

poor and lower-middle herdsmen on the aktash grasslands of the pamirs on china's western borders are talking about the whole-hearted service of an educated young man who has come to settle among them.

the son of a poor herdsman of khalkhas nationality, abula became a red guard during the great proletarian cultural revolution in number one middle school of artush county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. he was especially excited one day in december, 1968, when our great leader chairman mao issued the great call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

abula lost his parents when he was young. it was the chinese communist party and chairman mao who brought him up and sent him to school. so he has always cherished boundless love

for chairman mao and the party. now he made up his mind to follow chairman mao's teaching, take the road of integrating with the workers and peasants and put down roots in the countryside and make revolution there all his life.

abula went to settle on a sheep breeding farm in the khalkhas autonomous chou. bearing in mind vice-chairman lin piao's instruction, "without knowing what classes are, without knowing what exploitation is, we will not be able to understand revolution", the first thing he did was to ask the poor and lower-middle herdsmen to tell him about their sufferings in the old society and the history of the class struggle on the grasslands. as he listened to their tale of sufferings, so full of blood and tears, and to their accusations against the old society he shared their boundless love and deep proletarian feelings for chairman mao. this made him clearer on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and he felt the need to change his world outlook. he became filled with the desire to help transform the grasslands.

it was the chilly month of february and the busy lambing season on the grasslands was round the corner. water was badly needed. abula immediately joined the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in digging ponds and ditches. he worked so hard that his hands were covered with blisters. but he encouraged himself with chairman mao's great teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." he was inspired by the revolutionary spirit the poor and lower-middle peasants of the famous tachai production brigade showed in changing nature. he worked on with redoubled vigour. in a fortnight, he and a dozen herdsmen dug and repaired some 20 ponds and ditches totalling a dozen kilometres in length.

when the lambing season arrived, everybody on the grasslands was in a bustle. abula and the other herdsmen plunged into the work with might and main. he pastured the flocks during the day and spent the night in the sheepfolds tending the lambs. sometimes he was too busy to eat and sleep.

one day, when he was out grazing the sheep, he fainted. and the first thing he thought of after coming round was the flocks which belonged to the collective. at once he jumped to his feet and ran to round up the sheep. the next day he drove the flocks out as usual, though poor and lower-middle herdsmen urged him to rest for a few days.

he said: "how can i rest when there are so many jobs to be done? one more lamb means an extra contribution to the revolution. in making revolution we must fear neither hardship nor death exclamation" his revolutionary tenacity deeply moved the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. they said: "it's gratifying to have such successors as abula."

abula loves the grasslands. but he loves the poor and lower-middle herdsmen even more. he is eager to do whatever they want him to.

abula gladly agreed to their request that he start a primary school for part-time animal husbandry and part-time study. an adobe house was set aside for the purpose. abula swept it clean and respectfully put up a portrait of chairman mao in the centre of the wall.

the poor and lower-middle herdsmen who were sending their children to the school said to abula: "remember the old society in which we herdsmen were denied the right to study exclamation also, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi

and his agents wouldn't let us set up a school here. thanks to our great leader chairman mao, we now have our own primary school. you must do your best to educate our children so as to make them serve the people wholeheartedly."

their words made a deep impression on abula. he vowed that, whatever the cost, he would defend chairman mao's proletarian line in education and help to sow the seeds of socialist culture on the grasslands and see to it that they blossom and bear fruit.

thus, the first primary school was set up on the aktash grasslands. abula has consistently given prominence to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in his teaching. he leads his pupils in studying "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" sentence by sentence, word by word. the first sentence he teaches them is "long live chairman mao exclamation"

following chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle", he compiled history of the sufferings of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in the old society and recounted to the children so as to foster in them a deep hatred for the vicious old society and an ardent love for our great liberator chairman mao.

abula always urges his pupils to heighten their vigilance and defend the frontiers of the motherland. encouraged by his teaching, the children often help the militiamen on patrol and sentry duty. abula regularly takes the pupils out to help the production team, so as to foster in them the lofty qualities of love for the collective, for labour and the labouring people.

abula has taken his first stride in integrating himself with the workers and peasants. he was recently elected by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. when the revolutionary leading group of the stockbreeding team was established, he was elected onto it. he said with feeling: "i'll always advance courageously along the brilliant road chairman mao has pointed out and devote all my life to the new socialist stockbreeding area."

SHIP-BUILDING

10,000-Ton Ocean-Going Freighter Designed and Built in China Launched in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 9, 1970)

a 10,000-ton ocean-going freighter named the "feng lei", designed and built in china, was launched in the shanghai shipyards on the eve of may day when the whole nation was jubilantly celebrating the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite.

this is a new victory for the shanghai shipyard workers made possible by the conscientious way they have carried out chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle. it fully demonstrates the boundless wisdom

and creativeness of the chinese working class who are armed with mao tsetung thought.

the shanghai shipyard workers long ago raised the demand to build ships themselves. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness were suppressed. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did their utmost to advocate counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as "building ships is not as good as buying them; buying ships is not as good as chartering them." they decided that the shanghai shipyard was only to do ship-repair work and not shipbuilding.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary shipyard workers, holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents. this did much to heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. greatly inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, they pledged that they would design and build by their own efforts a 10,000-ton ship made entirely of materials and equipment produced in china. they also decided to make the 10,000-h.p. diesel engine needed for the ship by themselves.

in the course of building the freighter, the revolutionary workers carried out revolutionary mass criticism throughout the shipyard. there was no berth big enough for building the 10,000-ton freighter and some suggested asking the state for help. the workers then criticized the erroneous idea of wanting everything to be big and modern, and insisted on the principles of self-reliance and hard struggle. they organized a "three-in-one" group composed of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians. they pooled their wisdom, analyzed and studied the berth available in an all-round way and then extended it. in this way they did wonders in building a large freighter in a small berth.

in building the freighter, the revolutionary workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. the freighter had to have more than 800 ribs which had to be cranked into shape. this is usually done by machinery. not having the proper equipment, the workers devised their own methods. they dug a trough, installed an oil furnace and heated ribs to well over 1,000 degrees. braving the intense heat, they hammered the ribs into the required shape. this took three weeks of hard struggle, but they completed the job ahead of schedule. the scaffolding and assembly workers as well as the electric welders, worked day and night and many retired workers also came forward to help. in this way, the 10,000-ton freighter was triumphantly built.

FISHING

China's Major Fishing Areas Report Excellent Spring Catches

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

china's major fishing areas along the coasts of chekiang, liaoning, shantung and kwangsi have brought in excellent spring catches this year.

at widespread mao tsetung thought study classes, the fishermen in these areas studied repeatedly and in a deep-going way chairman mao's great teachings "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "grasp revolution, promote production", and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in fishing areas. this made them more keenly aware of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and enhanced their enthusiasm in fishing for the revolution.

since early april, the fishermen along the coast of chekiang province, east china, have sold to the state 13,000 tons of small croakers, yellow croakers and other fishes, 70 per cent more than in the same period of last year. the fishermen of a production brigade in chinchou county, kwangsi, south china, brought in six times as many spring catches as in the same period of last year. up to mid-april, the catch of fish and shrimps in shantung province, east china, was 70 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1969.

going to sea early and on a large scale is the prominent feature of spring catches in these areas this year. the fishermen of chekiang went to sea half a month earlier than in last year and 20 per cent more of fishing boats went out.

the fishermen of people's communes on the outskirts of peihai city in kwangsi, south china, repaired boats, mended fishing nets and prepared fishing equipment during the spring festival, and went out to sea one month earlier than in previous years.

the members of fishing teams in luta, liaoning province, northeast china, kept fishing during the spring festival and fulfilled their production plan for the first quarter at the end of february. the catches were more than double the amount for the same period of last year.

in the course of spring catches, members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in various places joined the fishermen at sea and took the lead in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. they discussed problems with the fishermen as they arose and changed irrational rules and regulations about fishing and thus raised working efficiency.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Supreme Commander of Laotian People's Liberation Army Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1970)

khamtay siphandone, supreme commander of the laotian people's liberation army, sent on april 26 a message to comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, warmly congratulating china on the successful launching of her man-made earth satellite, according to the pathet lao radio.

the message said: "we learn with great joy that on april 24, 1970 the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people successfully launched their first man-made earth satellite.

"the successful launching of the first man-made earth satellite by the fraternal chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung is a very great victory of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people as well as a victory of the peace-loving nations of the world. we regard this achievement and victory as our own achievement and victory which vigorously encourages the militant will of the laotian people's liberation army and the laotian people.

"on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the laotian people's liberation army and in my own name, i extend to you, and through you, to all the engineers and technicians, workers and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army warm congratulations and commendation on this brilliant success of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people.

"we understand deeply that soon after conducting their successful atomic and hydrogen bomb tests, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people successfully launched their first man-made earth satellite on april 24, 1970. this is a great achievement of the daily developing and steadily progressing science of national defence of china. this shows the firm determination and will of all the scientists, engineers, workers, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung to overcome all obstacles and difficulties.

"china's launching of her first man-made earth satellite has contributed to the defence of peace in southeast asia and the whole world and to the struggle against the policy of war and aggression of imperialism headed by the united states. it is also a powerful warning to u.s. imperialism which is using atomic and hydrogen bombs to blackmail the people struggling for national liberation, social justice and progress.

"this victory is a fruitful result of mao tsetung thought and new progress of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. it is also a great inspiration and powerful support to the

laotian people's liberation army and laotian people in their war against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for national salvation. on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the laotian people's liberation army, the supreme command once again pays high tribute and extends congratulations to the chinese engineers and technicians, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people and wishes them greater and more glorious achievements in further strengthening the science of national defence and contributing to the defence of peace and to the support for the national liberation struggle against imperialism headed by the united states.

AAJA

Statement of AAJA Secretariat Strongly Condemns US Imperialism for Expanding War of Aggression in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1970)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement yesterday, strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for dispatching troops to invade cambodia and enlarge the war in indo-china. the statement extended sincere congratulations on the founding of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea, and expressed resolute support for the people of cambodia, laos and viet nam in their heroic patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism and for genuine independence and national liberation.

the statement said: "besieged by the peoples of the world and beset with rapidly growing difficulties at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism has been driven into an impasse. but, it is not reconciled to its defeat. in indo-china, where it is being battered by the people's armed forces in viet nam and laos, it is now showing its embarrassment by desperately intensifying and expanding its armed aggression against the peoples in all parts of this region."

the statement said that richard nixon had ordered u.s. troops to launch aggressive attacks on cambodia and at the same time sent aircraft to launch large-scale attacks on the populated areas in the democratic republic of viet nam. these recent developments, showing fully the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism, thoroughly testify that the "idea" loudly trumpeted by nixon of being willing to solve the problems of indo-china through "peaceful means" is an absolute farce. the fresh war adventures of u.s. imperialism are a serious provocation not only against the indo-chinese peoples but also against the peoples of asia and the world over.

the statement pointed out that the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of political deception and outright armed aggression perpetrated by u.s. imperialism, both are being applied in indo-china to achieve the same objective: to turn this region into a u.s. new-type colony and military base for carrying out further aggression in asia.

it said: u.s. imperialism itself has thoroughly exposed before the people of the whole world that the so-called "nixon doctrine", "vietnamization" of its war of aggression etc. are nothing but concoction of words to cover up its aggressive schemes against the indo-chinese peoples. and the acts of

new, intensified and expanded aggression since recently carried out by u.s. imperialism have sounded the death knell for the newly dished-up "nixon doctrine".

the statement said: the aaja secretariat vehemently condemns u.s. imperialism for its vicious aggression against cambodia and its wanton bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam.

"the aaja secretariat warmly congratulates the cambodian people on the founding of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea and holds that it marks a new stage in the cambodian people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism and surely will deal heavier blows to u.s. imperialism and its puopets," it said.

the statement pointed out that the problems of indo-china are the indo-chinese peoples' own problems and should be solved by the indo-chinese peoples themselves. neither the united states, nor the united nations, nor the seato, nor the so-called "conference of asian and pacific nations" "on the situation in cambodia" which the indonesian fascist military regime is trying to convene at the behest of u.s. imperialism, has the right to interfere in the affairs of the indo-chinese peoples.

in conclusion, the statement said that the aaja secretariat warmly hails the militant unity and unremitting struggle of the cambodian, laotian and vietnamese peoples against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and wishes to reiterate its firm support to their valiant struggle for genuine independence and national liberation.

AA WRITERS BUREAU

Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Condemns US Invasion of Cambodia, Greets Formation of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in a statement yesterday strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its monstrous crime of dispatching troops to invade cambodia. it extended hearty congratulations for the formation of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the statement said, "following the reactionary coup d'etat engineered by u.s. imperialism against the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, nixon flagrantly declared on april 30, 1970 the sending of u.s. troops and the armed forces of its south vietnamese puppets to invade cambodia. in the meantime, he resumed the frenzied and wanton bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam on may 1 and 2. the iron-heels of the aggressive troops of u.s. imperialism and its puppets are trampling the beautiful land of cambodia. the flames of the aggressive war have extended to the whole of indo-china. this is a gravest provocation by the nixon administration against the indo-chinese peoples and the people of asia, africa and the rest of the world. on behalf of all the progressive writers in asia and africa, the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau vehemently condemns this monstrous crime of military adventure committed

by u.s. imperialism and resolutely supports the indo-chinese peoples in carrying through to the end their just war against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation."

the statement said that the gunshots of the u.s. aggressor troops have thus announced the complete bankruptcy of nixon's "new strategy for peace". this fully shows that his so-called "peace talks", "withdrawal" of troops from south viet nam, "respect" of the sovereignty and neutrality of cambodia, etc. are nothing but sheer lies. nixon's cloak of "peace" has been totally stripped off, and his vicious features as plague of war laid bare. just as pointed out by the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples: "american imperialism is downright neo-fascism, it is the international gendarme and the most ferocious and dangerous enemy of the indo-chinese peoples and of humanity."

the statement pointed out, "those who play with fire will definitely come to no good end. u.s. imperialism has already been driven into an unprecedented predicament of isolation. its sinister plan to forcibly occupy indo-china and further to enslave the people of asia as a whole is arousing the strong opposition among the indo-chinese peoples as well as the people of the world. now, the cambodian people and their patriotic armed forces, in response to the solemn call of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, are victoriously marching forward to overthrow the dark rule of the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique."

the statement said that the formation of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea has been officially proclaimed. the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau hereby extends hearty congratulations to the fighting cambodian people.

the statement said: "we firmly believe that this will certainly promote the vigorous development of the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation. inspired by the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and with the support and solidarity of the people of asia, africa and the rest of the world, the three indo-chinese peoples will surely close their ranks, support one another and fight shoulder to shoulder until all the u.s. aggressors are driven out of indo-china and the complete victory is won exclamation"

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

The Cambodian Rightist Coup D'Etat Authorities Unreasonably Obstructs the Withdrawal and Return Home of the Chinese Diplomatic Mission, Personnel and Experts in Phnom Penh

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

on may 5, the chinese government declared that it formally severed all diplomatic relations already long severed with the lon nol-sirik matak rightist coup d'etat authorities in phnom penh and that it decided to withdraw the chinese diplomatic mission, personnel and experts from phnom penh. however, in violation of universally accepted international practice, the phnom penh coup d'etat authorities have gone to the length of making the chinese personnel in phnom penh "hostages" and obstructing them from returning to their motherland.

before making public its decision to withdraw its personnel from phnom penh, the chinese side informed the former cambodian ambassador to china nay valentin of this decision. the chinese side told him that we had chartered a special plane of air france which would fly to phnom penh on may 7 from paris to bring back all the sixty-four chinese personnel to shanghai and that the nineteen personnel of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in cambodia would fly to shanghai in the same plane. at the same time the chinese side expressed its willingness to assist all the forty members of the former cambodian embassy in china to return to phnom penh. apart from providing every facility such as visas and exemption from customs inspection, the chinese side would send them free of charge from peking to shanghai and then free of charge to phnom penh in the above-mentioned special plane of air france. after that all the thirteen members of the former cambodian embassy in korea arrived in peking from pyongyang, and the chinese side further expressed its willingness to assist them to return to phnom penh in the same way. valentin expressed complete agreement to these arrangements of the chinese side and repeatedly thanked the chinese side for providing such facilities and assistance.

however, when the air france special plane chartered by china flew from paris to phnom penh on the 7th instant, the phnom penh coup d'etat authorities put up unreasonable obstructions, refusing it permission to land at the phnom penh airport so that it was compelled to change its route and fly to singapore where it still remains. at the same time, the phnom penh coup d'etat authorities issued a statement and a communique on the 7th and 8th instant respectively in which they went so far as to say that only when the members of the former cambodian embassy in china returned to phnom penh would the chinese personnel be allowed to leave phnom penh. this action of the phnom penh coup d'etat authorities in flagrantly making the chinese personnel "hostages" is most peremptory and arbitrary. it is a serious infringement on the diplomatic privileges of the chinese embassy, a crude violation of accepted international practice and a grave provocation against the chinese people.

it must be pointed out that the arrangements proposed by the chinese side for the withdrawal of the personnel of both sides are entirely reasonable. the chinese side now decides to extend the lease of the air france special plane

to may 11 and asks the phnom penh coup d'etat authorities to accept the said plane at the phnom penh airport before the above-mentioned date so that it may bring back the chinese and korean personnel in phnom penh and then send all the personnel of the former cambodian embassies in china and korea from shanghai back to phnom penh. if the date of may 11 is passed, the chinese and korean personnel will leave phnom penh for shanghai by the air france scheduled flight of may 12. and all the personnel of the former cambodian embassies in china and korea may take the same airliner back to phnom penh from shanghai. in accordance with its stand and promise, the chinese side would still be ready to render assistance and provide them with free plane tickets. the chinese side demands in all seriousness that the phnom penh coup d'etat authorities change their utterly unreasonable attitude.

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Appoints Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea has appointed mr. ker meas ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of cambodia to the people's republic of china. the government of the people's republic of china has agreed to the appointment.

Chinese Armymen and Civilians Most Warmly Hail Establishment of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Firmly Support Indo-Chinese Peoples' War Against US Aggression and for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

filled with profound militant friendship for the indo-chinese peoples, chinese armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions have most warmly greeted the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea (n.u.f.k.) with cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the great success of the summit conference of indo-chinese peoples. the armymen and civilians of china have expressed firm support for the solemn statement issued by the chinese government on may 4 and strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its heinous crimes of flagrantly sending its troops to invade cambodia and further expand its war of aggression against indo-china.

armymen and civilians in all parts of china have solemnly declared that the 700 million chinese people, following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, pledge to provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples and give all-out support and assistance to the fraternal peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory.

the outrageous invasion of cambodia, a heinous crime perpetrated by u.s. imperialism in expanding its war of aggression, has filled chinese armymen and civilians with great wrath. the slogans "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" "u.s. imperialism will surely be defeated exclamation" "the heroic indo-chinese peoples will surely be victorious exclamation" now resound in all parts of the country. meetings and demonstrations have been held in factories and mines, people's communes, offices, schools and army units in peking, shanghai, inner mongolia, heilungkiang, sinkiang, kwangtung, yunnan, tibet and all other chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (with the exception of taiwan province). the participants of these meetings and demonstrations voiced firm support for the chinese government's solemn statement of may 4, for the indo-chinese peoples' just struggle and for the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia.

the consensus of opinion among the broad masses of armymen and civilians is: the may 4 statement of the chinese government and the message of greetings sent by premier chou en-lai on behalf of the chinese government to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, fully express the indomitable will and the views of the 700 million chinese people. the formation of the royal government of national union of cambodia signifies that the cambodian people's patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression has entered a new historical stage. it is a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique. the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal government of the cambodian people. the chinese people resolutely support the chinese government's solemn announcement of its formal recognition of that government and formal severance of all diplomatic relations already long severed with the lon nol-sirik matak clique. with the support of the vietnamese people, the laotian people and all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, the cambodian people, by persevering in protracted struggle, will certainly win complete victory in their patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression.

the workers, peasants and soldiers all over china have voiced strong support for the firm determination to resist u.s. aggression and for national salvation expressed by the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, as chairman.

the formation of the royal government of national union of cambodia was welcomed as a happy news by the revolutionary workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of the capital iron and steel company, the peking number two steel-rolling mill, the china-viet nam friendship people's commune, the iron and steel companies of anshan, wuhan, paotou and chungking, the shanghai number 3 steel plant, the kweiyang cotton mill, the tungfanghung silk mill in hangchow, and the shaoshan brigade of the shaoshan people's commune in hunan. they said that they would resolutely support the cambodian people in their just struggle to resist u.s. imperialism and its lackey -- the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak gang. as soon as they heard the news from the radio, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the shaoshan brigade held a meeting to discuss its significance. they said that the success of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the may 4 statement of the chinese government and the establishment of the royal government of national union of

cambodia had greatly heightened the morale of the revolutionary people of the world and deflated the arrogance of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. by extending its war of aggression to the whole of indo-china, u.s. imperialism was bound to be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war waged by the people of the three indo-chinese countries. victory would certainly be won by the peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam.

meritorious members of an air defence unit of the navy who shot down a u.s. pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane in the first spring of the 70's and the commanders and fighters of the "red outpost company" under the p.l.a. kwangchow units guarding china's southern gate day and night also voiced firm support for the just struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples and for the royal government of national union of cambodia. they gave the pledge to provide strong support for the peoples of indo-china.

with deep hatred for u.s. imperialism, armymen and civilians in all parts of china have held protest meetings during the past few days, at which speakers exposed the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism and strongly condemned its heinous crimes. they said that the invasion of cambodia by u.s. imperialism and its crime of enlarging the war of aggression in indo-china were a frantic provocation not only to the three peoples of indo-china but to all the chinese people, the southeast asian peoples and revolutionary people the world over. the latest war adventure of the nixon government laid bare its nature as a paper-tiger and showed that it was beset with internal and external difficulties and had landed in a blind alley. the more desperate its struggle, the nearer its doom.

in the frontier areas of kwangsi and yunnan, which border on viet nam and laos, demonstrations and protest meetings were held by the poor and lower-middle peasants and militiamen of various nationalities of many people's communes. they said that u.s. imperialism would never change its aggressive nature. but however fierce a beast might be, it was no match for a good hunter. u.s. imperialism now running amuck would certainly be badly battered by the iron-fists of the three indo-chinese peoples.

in coastal fukien province, many returned overseas chinese said angrily that the gangsterism of the nixon government in sending large numbers of troops to invade cambodia had stripped it of all its "peace" camouflage at once. the peoples of cambodia, indo-china and all over the world now saw more clearly the wolf's nature of u.s. imperialism. the overseas chinese in southeast asia had cemented a close militant friendship with the people there in the prolonged struggle against imperialism. "u.s. imperialism has now stretched its claws of aggression into cambodia and is madly expanding its war of aggression in indo-china. this we can never tolerate", the returned overseas chinese declared.

the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals throughout china are unanimous in their determination to render full support to the three indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by following chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and taking concrete actions in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. they point out: the three indo-chinese countries are close neighbours of china and there is a profound militant friendship between the chinese people and the three indo-chinese peoples. we regard

the cambodian, laotian and vietnamese peoples' great struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and their victory as our own. we shall give powerful support to the three indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by scoring still greater victories on all fronts. we are convinced that the three indo-chinese peoples will strengthen their unity, defy all difficulties, advance wave upon wave, persevere in protracted war and defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and all their lackeys. victory will certainly belong to the heroic people of the three indo-chinese countries.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

stanislav kohousek, ambassador of the czechoslovak socialist republic to china, gave a reception here today marking the national day of czechoslovakia.

chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, and li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, attended.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

State Council of People's Republic of China Sends Greetings on Czechoslovakia's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1970)

greeting czechoslovakia's national day, the state council of the people's republic of china today sent a cable to the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic. the cable reads:

the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic:

on the occasion of the national day of the czechoslovak socialist republic, the chinese people extend warm greetings to the czechoslovak people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition.

the state council of the people's republic of china
peking, may 8, 1970.

CHINA AND INDO-CHINA

Anti-Imperialist Comrades-in-Arms of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and China See Performance by Vietnamese Amateur Art Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1970)

the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam gave a splendid performance this evening at a soiree sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present at the soiree were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea (n.u.f.k.), and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present on the occasion were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the chinese communist party central committee and premier of the state council; kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the programme presented by the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam ardently praised the great victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, gave expression to the militant unity of the three indo-chinese peoples and reflected the revolutionary friendship between the chinese people and the vietnamese people and the other peoples of indo-china. the programme opened with the chorus "tungfanghung (the east is red)" and was rounded off with the vietnamese folk dance "uncle ho's letter arrives at isle con co". the songs "longing for china" and "phnom penh", composed by samdech norodom sihanouk and performed on a single-stringed instrument, won round after round of warm applause. "the song of unity", a laotian song which expresses the determination of the laotian people to unite as one and defeat the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, was another item which evoked very warm acclamations.

during the interval, samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife, prime minister penn nouth and his wife, general secretary phoumi vongvichit, premier chou en-lai, comrade kang sheng, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng and others met the leader and deputy leaders of the ensemble pham dinh sau, ho thi lien and vinh an and principal artists of the ensemble and had cordial talks with them. ambassador ngo thuyen and ambassador nguyen van quang were present on the occasion.

among those who saw the performance were: prince norodom sihamoni and prince norodom yuvanath, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom soriya roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; mr. chan youran, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union; mr. dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs, and his wife; mr. thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of economy and finance; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament, and his wife; mr. huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction, and his wife; as well as cambodian students in peking;

ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam; ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; as well as vietnamese specialists and students in peking; and

laotian specialists and students in peking.

comrades li chiang, han nien-lung, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, wang chen, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu also saw the performance.

at the end of the performance, samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife, prime minister penn nouth and his wife, general secretary phoumi vongvichit, ambassador ngo thuyen, ambassador nguyen van quang and others, accompanied by comrades chou en-lai, kang sheng, huang yung-sheng, li hsien-nien, wu fa-hsien, kuo mo-jo and other comrades, mounted the stage and cordially shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their successful performance. at this juncture the soiree culminated in a full-house standing ovation.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Amateur Art Ensemble Visits PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1970)

the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army today. performing for the commanders and fighters of the unit, it presented a programme full of revolutionary content.

an atmosphere of militant solidarity between the chinese and vietnamese people prevailed in the barracks of the unit. when the vietnamese ensemble arrived in the company of chang ching-hua, deputy director of the political department of the p.l.a. peking units, the commanders and fighters cherishing profound fraternal feelings for the vietnamese people, carried big streamers inscribed with "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people" and other slogans, and beat gongs and drums to give a warm welcome to the vietnamese artists coming from the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle.

a get-together was held by the vietnamese artists and the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. unit, at which han lien-chieh, political commissar of the unit, and pham dinh sau, leader of the art ensemble, made speeches full of warm friendship. both pointed out that in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism, the chinese and vietnamese people would remain united and fight and triumph together.

more than twenty revolutionary art items were presented at the get-together by the vietnamese ensemble and the fighters' amateur art troupe of the mao tsetung thought propaganda team of the unit. their excellent performance won repeated warm applause from the audience.

after the get-together, the vietnamese artists saw an exercise of target shooting by the unit.

US

US Imperialism Uses Okinawa Bases in War of Aggression Against Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1970)

the movements of the u.s. troops stationed at okinawa military bases have been increasingly frequent and bustling, following u.s. imperialist flagrant invasion of cambodia, according to a toho news agency report. this once again testifies to the fact that okinawa is a u.s. imperialist base for aggression in asia.

two thirds of the 75 u.s. military planes permanently stationed at the kadena base of okinawa, including f-105 and f-4-c "phantom" fighter-bombers, were reported to have "disappeared". while b-52 strategic heavy bombers stationed at the base took off twice daily in formations of six each for bombing in indo-china.

at the same time, u.s. land forces stationed in okinawa have also been making hurried movements. the special force with its headquarters in kadena, okinawa, "disappeared" at the end of april. 1,500 men of a battalion of the third u.s. marine division are on board ships of the u.s. seventh fleet on their way to indo-china. at the naha naval port, batches of fully-equipped tanks are awaiting shipments, while munition transporting ships of 10,000-ton class are loading busily.

the helicopter units of the u.s. first marine air force, the submarine task force with a missile destroyer as its flagship and over 20 c-130 transport planes of the u.s. 374th tactical transport air force are all on stand-by alert for combat operations.

American Students in Over 300 Universities Hold Nationwide Strike in Protest against US Invasion of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1970)

from new york and boston on the u.s. east coast to san francisco and los angeles on the west coast, from washington, the u.s. political centre, to hawaii far out in the pacific, students of more than 300 american universities and colleges held a nationwide strike on may 6 to protest venemently against the nixon administration's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china, against its fascist atrocities of sanguinary suopression of the students' movement and killing of four kent state university students. the strike was held in defiance of the fascist suppression and persecution by the reactionary u.s. government, according to reports from washington.

the scale of the strike is rarely seen in the history of the united states. involved in it were well-known universities as well as smaller teachers' colleges, art institutes and girls' colleges which had rarely taken part in political movements in the past. it was reported that almost all universities and colleges in the country were involved in this protest movement to a greater or less degree.

throughout the united states on may 6, the students shouted such slogans as "u.s., out of cambodia now exclamation" "strike against murder exclamation" "four more dead and many more to go exclamation" and held protest meetings, demonstrations and funeral ceremonies in various forms. the students of the kent state university where the sanguinary murders of students by the nixon administration took place, continued to persist in their strike and struggle. 500 faculty members of the university also joined the ranks of the striking students. they strongly condemned the crime of murdering the four students. at the tulane university in new orleans, the students burnt an effigy of nixon to show their vehement protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia. at the same time they held a funeral ceremony for the four murdered students of the kent state university. at a protest meeting, the students of the state university of illinois decided to go on strike for a week then a flag will fly at half-mast on the campus. the students of the american university in washington distributed large numbers of protest leaflets. several hundred students of the cornell university went and staged a demonstration in the wall street. more than 2,000 students of the university of iowa staged a mass sit-in in the downtown area of iowa city. 2,500 students of the university of maryland held an overnight meeting at the bouvelards on the campus.

in face of the stormy, impressive mass protest fury, nixon was scared out of his wits. he was compelled to cancel his "travel plans" for this week. at the same time he revealed his sabre-rattling feature by flagrantly calling out large numbers of trooos to take over universities in addition to continued dispatch of police to suppress the students. it was reported that reactionary troops were sent out by the reactionary authorities in ohio, california, illinois, new mexico, wisconsin and kentucky states to suopress the students' just struggle. 5,000 national guardsmen were called out in illinois to conduct suppression on the campus. a western news agency reported: "rifles and bayonets today replaced text-books".

but the students were dauntless. fighting tenaciously, they severely punished the henchmen of the reactionary nixon administration. in los angeles, the reactionary authorities declared a "state of emergency" and called out large numbers of national guardsmen and the entire police to suppress the students, but in spite of this several thousand university of california students used stones as weapons to fight fiercely against the guardsmen and police. at the university of illinois in chicago, the students badly beat up a campus detective. when 250 national guardsmen and 80 police broke into the university of kentucky, the students hit back heroically.

in protest against the ruthless suppression by the nixon administration, the students kept on using revolutionary violence to meet counter-revolutionary violence. the office buildings of the reserve officers' training corps (r.o.t.c.) which forces students to undergo fascist training at universities, became the major targets of the students' attack. at the university of kentucky the angry students set fire to the building of air force r.o.t.c. at the university of idaho, the students burnt a building of the navy r.o.t.c. at the university of utah in salt lake city, the students destroyed installations inside a r.o.t.c. building with home-made bombs. r.o.t.c. buildings were smashed or burnt by the students in the university of california, the university of washington, and the southern illinois university.

at present the american students' mass movement in protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia is developing fast in width and depth. various student organizations have decided to hold a large-scale mass protest demonstration outside the white house in washington on may 9. students of many universities and colleges are ready to go and take part in the scheduled demonstration. the entire student body and faculty of the haverford college will go to washington for the demonstration. universities and colleges all over the country decided to send representatives to take part in the demonstration and some representatives have set out for the u.s. capital. many representatives of various strata will also take part in the protest demonstration. a storm of mass struggle on a bigger scale against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia is impending. the american people's just struggle against the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression will win exclamation

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

US Aggressor Troops Battered by Cambodian Patriotic Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1970)

the cambodian patrotic armed forces have hit hard at the u.s. aggressor-gangsters and battered the pampered u.s. soldiers severely.

disregarding strong opposition from world public opinion, heinous u.s. imperialism recently continued to dispatch its aggressor troops to invade cambodia and massacre the cambodian people. western news agencies reports said that more than 50,000 u.s. aggressor troops and south viet nam puppet troops are now in the 250 miles border area from northeast

cambodia to south cambodia. u.s. imperialism also sent many patrol boats into cambodian territorial waters to fight in coordination with the u.s. army.

the u.s. aggressor troops are outwardly ferocious but inwardly weak. these pampered soldiers who have suffered repeated defeats in south viet nam have once more laid bare their paper-tiger nature. they are badly mauled by the cambodian patriotic armed forces and thrown into an impasse. an a.p. correspondent attached to the army reporting the quandary of u.s. troops said: "the young american soldiers burrowed into the jungle clearing like land crabs. they sweated from the heat and from fear". though they had been in cambodia only minutes, yet they had found the patriotic armed forces "tough". "bullets (of the patriotic armed forces) spun and cracked from all sides of the clearing. automatic rifles and machine guns chattered". the u.s. troops airlifted by the helicopters were "immediately pinned down by fire". "a second helicopter struggled through the fire to get to the landing zone, it was shot down. a third came, it also went down". a soldier of the pinned-down u.s. troops complained to his officer "why don't they get us out of here?" the officer answered that if they send others to pull us out, they may "lose some more birds (helicopters)". it was reported that when the u.s. forces of aggression invaded the small town of snoul, they sent out 200 tanks and armoured cars. they received telling blows from the patriotic armed forces. the tank column dared not stay there at dusk and sneaked to "a nearby night bivouac into a protective night defensive position".

the modern weapons, mechanized troops and airplanes of u.s. imperialism failed to have much effect in cambodia. it was reported that in the dense jungle areas, the u.s. ground forces cannot enter and the result of bombing is also little. at the same time, the intruding american forces are short of man-power. an a.p. report admitted that the u.s. forces intruding into cambodia are faced with two major dilemmas: one is that "hundreds of armoured vehicles spearheading" the u.s. aggressive forces are "starting to bog down"; the other is that the american forces "have been sucked into fighting amongst the civilian population in cambodia", and are therefore besieged by the masses of the people. the news agency lamented that the invasion of cambodia by u.s. troops "went off badly".

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 19, 1970 No. 4659

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APPLICATION OF MAO THOUGHT

Learn and Apply Philosophy in Support-the-Left Work

by

Hsing Hsi-li (邢希礼)
of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 10, 1970)

An Army cook sent to a Tientsin factory to "support the Left" tells in the following article how he made use of Mao's teachings in ridding the workers of "bourgeois factionalism" and bringing two rival factions of the workers together.--SCMP Ed.

Note of Jen-min Jih-pao Editor: We recommend to our readers the following spirited article on living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought. The article once more shatters the old belief that "philosophy is esoteric."

The author of the article is a PLA fighter of a low cultural level. In carrying out the work of supporting the Left, he comes from the masses and goes to the masses in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "one dividing into two," carries out intensive investigation and study, learns the complete course of the great cultural revolution of the support-the-Left unit, analyzes the various contradictions in it, grasps the principal contradictions and the principal aspect of the contradictions

without neglecting the secondary aspects of the contradictions, carries out ideological and political work with meticulous care, removes bourgeois factionalism, and strengthens unity, thus pushing forward the development of revolution and production. This good style of study, which studies and applies Chairman Mao's philosophical thought in a living way in close relation to the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and applies the law of unity of opposites to the solution of one or two practical problems, deserves to be emulated.

*

I was inducted in the Army as a fighter in 1965, and served in a company unit as a cook. In October 1968 I went to Chintung Screw Factory of Tientsin to support the Left. In the course of supporting the Left, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's four brilliant philosophical essays. I armed myself and guided my work with Chairman Mao's teaching about the law of unity of opposites, and worked together with the broad revolutionary masses, bringing great changes to the "long-standing, big, difficult" aspect of Chintung Screw Factory. The broad revolutionary masses of the factory are increasingly eager to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, and a new upsurge of "grasping revolution to stimulate production" has appeared. In the past the factory produced more than 100,000 nails a month at the peak. Now the output has doubled, exceeding the highest level of production since the factory came into being.

Grasp Principal Contradictions With All One's Might

Chintung Screw Factory employs more than 60 workers and cadres. When I arrived in the factory there was a current saying, "The factory is small but its problems are numerous, and they will not be solved even with the utmost exertion." I said to myself at the time, "There are only about 60 men here. By working on two each day I shall surely solve this 'long-standing, big and difficult' problem within one month!"

With this idea in mind I began to work. One day one of Chairman Mao's latest directives was published. All factories nearby reacted with alacrity, but Chintung Screw Factory did not organize its personnel to study it. The next morning, after everyone came back to work, there was still no sign that anything was being done.

Seeing this, I went to see Old Sun, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, and asked him bluntly: "Chairman Mao's latest directive has been published. Why don't you have it studied?"

He said, "Today is not study day."

I was so outraged that I gave him a piece of my mind then and there: "'Long-standing, big and difficult!' It is people like you who make it difficult!"

I told myself that they must be taught a lesson. I talked to the men, suggesting that they should criticize the leadership squad and conduct an open-door rectification. That roused the masses. Big-character posters were put up everywhere in the factory. However, some people took the opportunity to attack one another, greatly complicating the already difficult problem.

As usual, we studied Chairman Mao's works as soon as we met with some difficulty. "You are at a loss for a solution to that problem? Then investigate the present circumstances of the problem and its history. When you have made clear all the facts through investigation, you will have a way of solving the problem." Chairman Mao's teaching enlightened me. Immediately I went to the worker masses of the work shifts and groups to study and labor together with them and held heart-to-heart talks with them. I had heart-to-heart talks with every one of the workers of the factory. Very soon the masses were familiar with me and would tell me frankly what was on their mind. I asked them: "Our factory is a 'long-standing, big and difficult' problem. But where after all does the difficulty lie?" Tongues were loosened, more and more problems were brought to light and there was a whole pile of contradictions.

Some said: "The difficulty lies in the disunity of thinking of the leadership squad. Everyone has his own horn, and each plays his own tune."

Some said: "The difficulty lies in the anarchism, which is serious. Everyone is No. 1. No one can do anything to another."

Some said: "The difficulty lies in Old Liu himself. The two factions have different views."

Some said: "The difficulty lies in disunity..."

How were these contradictions to be resolved? Chairman Mao taught us: In investigating any process, if it is a complex process in which exist two or more contradictions, then do everything to find the principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems will be easily solved."

I went on to ask the masses: "Why can't the label of 'long-standing, big and difficult' be taken off our factory?"

The old workers pointed out straightforwardly: "That is because bourgeois factionalism is at work."

I said to myself, "That's right! With bourgeois factionalism, it is impossible to have unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The direction will not be clear, right will be confused with wrong, everyone will think that he himself is right, and sentiment will take the place of policy." After that I realized that there were many complicated, interwoven contradictions in the factory, but that the principal contradiction involved bourgeois factionalism.

With the principal contradiction grasped, it was still necessary to have it seriously analyzed and thoroughly made clear. If "the characteristics of the various aspects of the contradiction are not understood, then it is a one-sided viewing of a problem... That way, it will be impossible to find a solution to the contradiction, accomplish the revolutionary tasks, do one's own work successfully, or correctly develop the ideological struggle within the Party."

What were the characteristics that were manifested in the bourgeois factionalism in the factory? Again I went to the masses of the two factions and the sides concerned to carry out detailed investigation. I further grasped the complete course of the struggle. It was this:

At the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, owing to the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois reactionary line, revolutionary mass organizations of the factory were divided into two factions. Old Sun's faction consisted of more than 40 workers, mostly young ones, while Old Liu's faction consisted of more than 20 veteran workers, many of them members of the Party or Young Communist League. In 1968 revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one combination" were brought about. Later, however, some of the masses were again divided on some concrete issues because bourgeois factionalism was not yet completely eliminated. On one occasion, an outside unit came to conduct an investigation into the history of one of the factory's workers, and Old Liu was involved. Thereupon Old Sun's faction had some misunderstanding about Old Liu's history, and that led to serious antagonism between the two factions.

It was clear from this special feature that in order to resolve the principal contradiction and eradicate the bourgeois factionalism, it was necessary to clear up Old Liu's problem.

Accordingly I went to Old Liu to try to know more about him. Old Liu told me, saying, "My home was in Ts'ang hsien. My father and mother brought me to Tientsin when I was only one month old, to escape the famine in my home place. Later my father died of overwork. My mother had to work hard the whole day to support the family, which led a bare existence. When I was 15, things got very difficult and we simply could not make a living. Mother sent me away to the Northeast to work as an apprentice, but I could get nowhere in the Northeast either, and so I came back to Tientsin, where I remained and finally was liberated when Chairman Mao liberated Tientsin. It was Chairman Mao who gave me new life. I will faithfully follow him in making revolution."

I also helped the revolutionary committee organize two investigation groups and sent them separately to units, to which Old Liu had belonged, to make investigations. I then went personally to a unit in Tientsin where Old Liu had worked to find out all about Old Liu and studied all information relating to him.

After the investigation, I made an analysis of Old Liu from the viewpoints of class and history. I concluded that since Old Liu came from a poor peasant family which had suffered deeply in the old society, he was essentially good. Moreover, no suspicious circumstances had ever been found in his personal history. Through such a complete analysis, I realized that the political history of Old Liu should receive approval and that the misunderstanding in the past should be removed.

Meanwhile, I also saw clearly how bourgeois factionalism was represented in a concentrated manner in the problem of Old Sun and Old Liu. Once the problem of unity between the two was solved, the principal contradiction in Chintung Screw Factory would be solved.

Concentrate on Principal Aspect of Contradiction

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Of the two sides of a contradiction, there must be one that is the principal aspect, while the other is only of secondary importance. The principal aspect is the aspect of the contradiction that plays the leading role. The nature of things is determined mainly by the principal aspect of the contradiction that has gained a dominant position."

I made a concrete analysis of Old Sun and Old Liu: Old Liu was an ordinary worker. His organization represented only a minority of the factory. The mass organization to which Old Sun belonged represented the majority of the factory and he was also a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee and wielded actual power. Therefore the misunderstanding about Old Liu came mainly from his side. Whether the misunderstanding and factionalism could be removed and unity increased or not depended mainly on Old Sun. Compared with Old Liu, Old Sun was the principal aspect of the contradiction. It was necessary to carry out ideological work successfully first on Old Sun.

Comrade Sun came from the family of a small trader. He joined the factory as a worker after he graduated from senior middle school. At the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution he took the lead in starting a rebellion against the small handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party and therefore had done useful service. Old Sun was correct in his general orientation. He was good in the main and therefore a good comrade. However, his view on and actions toward Old Liu's faction and Old Liu himself as a person were wrong.

Working on Old Sun was not plain sailing. When I told him my views and discussed them with him, he disagreed with me. He said, "Even if Liu's political history is without question, he still has made numerous mistakes in the great cultural revolution." Thereupon I said to him, "Comrade, we must speak from the stand of the proletarian party spirit!" Immediately after that I made an analysis for him of the facts about Old Liu, thus enabling Old Sun to see things gradually in their correct perspective.

At that time Old Sun began to have new ideological obstacles. He thought: "If we say openly that Old Liu's political history is above suspicion, would the masses not say that we have been wrong? All we have accomplished so far is no more. How can we explain that to the masses?"

In view of this living idea, I had repeated heart-to-heart talks with him. I said, "What is an achievement? To unite the masses and isolate the enemy is an achievement. Implementation of the Party's policy is also an achievement. But if a comrade is regarded as an enemy, that will not be an achievement. On the contrary, it will be the biggest mistake."

I carried out ideological work on Old Sun on the one hand, and on the other hand roused the masses to carry on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, show the dangers of bourgeois factionalism, and explain the importance of revolutionary unity, so as to increase the political consciousness of all. The revolutionary masses put up a big-character poster, saying, "Thoroughly eliminate bourgeois factionalism, speedily strengthen unity!" That greatly affected Old Sun. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Those who have made mistakes shall be required to rectify them, and the sooner and more thoroughly they are rectified the better," he resolved to take the lead in criticizing self and repudiating revisionism with regard to Old Liu's problem.

With Old Sun's mind straightened out, the leadership squad soon unified their thinking. One day, Chintung Screw Factory called a general meeting of the revolutionary masses of the whole factory, at which the revolutionary committee officially declare that Old Liu's political history was without question. With tears in his eyes Old Liu looked at the picture of Chairman Mao on the platform and shouted with gusto: "Long live Chairman Mao! May he live a long, long life!" The broad revolutionary masses, too, were taught a profound lesson. They all said: "We belong to one family. It is bourgeois factionalism that has divided us into two families."

Secondary Aspect of Contradiction Is Not Neglected

After the general meeting, Old Sun really elevated his thinking. He went to the masses of his own accord to ask for their views. Old Liu was also happy. He said that he would repay Chairman Mao's concern for himself with practical action. However, he was still unwilling to go to the masses who had opposed him.

As Chairman Mao pointed out, "In a certain part of the course, or at a certain stage, of the development of contradiction, the principal aspect may belong to side A and the secondary aspect to side B. But when it reaches another stage or another course of development, they will change sides. This is determined by the degree of increase or decrease of the strength of the opposite sides of the contradiction in the development of things."

This made me realized that whether Old Liu could forget past scores and go to the masses of the opposite side of his own accord or not was the key to the further removal of bourgeois factionalism and realization of revolutionary unity in this factory. If this key problem was not grasped, Old Liu, the secondary aspect of the contradiction, would turn into the principal aspect, and then it would be impossible to bring about revolutionary great alliance in the factory.

One night I saw Old Liu and had a heart-to-heart talk with him. He said to me with great agitation: "I thank the Party as well as the great leader Chairman Mao very much for clearing up my problem. I will surely repay this kindness with practical action. However, with regard to my problem, it is still necessary to make clear which side is right and which is wrong." From this I found proof that Old Liu's ideological problem was not yet solved. Accordingly I studied with him Chairman Mao's teaching about correctly dealing with the masses. Old Liu then said, "I do not blame the masses on the other side. It is Sun who is the main culprit. I have not yet finished with him." Our talk ended there.

The second time I went to have a heart-to-heart talk with him, I began by studying with him Chairman Mao's teaching concerning the bringing up of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution: "They must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting the great majority of people to work together. It is necessary not only to unite with those who share one's own views, but also to unite skilfully those who do not agree with one's views as well as those who have opposed oneself and who have been proved by practice to have made mistakes." Together we criticized bourgeois factionalism. Then I said to him, "Being an old worker and also a Communist Party member, you should take the lead in carrying out this directive from Chairman Mao." The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung enabled Old Liu to raise his understanding gradually.

A few days later, Old Liu had a relapse in his thinking. I later found out that someone had talked to Old Liu about bourgeois factionalism which made him wavered ideologically.

With this problem in mind I studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Materialistic dialectics holds that external factors are conditions for change and internal factors are the basis of change, and that external factors act through internal factors." I told myself that Old Liu's ideological relapse showed that I had not worked on him well. Although I had had several heart-to-heart talks with Old Liu, I had not really "watered the flowers deep

enough to the root, or helped people by reaching their hearts." Moreover, I had paid attention only to doing ideological work on Old Liu, but not enough attention to work on the masses.

So I had several heart-to-heart talks with Old Liu again. I also visited the class education exhibition at Sant'iaoshih with him and recalled past bitterness and thought of the present happiness with him. We also condemned bourgeois factionalism for its jeopardizing of the revolution, and concentrated all our hatred on renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. Meanwhile, I also roused the masses and members of the revolutionary committee to work together on Old Liu.

In this way, as soon as Old Liu had a relapse, we would patiently work on him again. Finally we succeeded in straightening out Old Liu ideologically. He went on his own accord to have heart-to-heart talks with Old Sun and also carried out ideological work on some comrades of his own organization who were seriously imbued with bourgeois factionalism. The ideological change in Old Liu won for him still greater confidence of the broad revolutionary masses, who unanimously elected him a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee. Thus revolutionary unity was further strengthened and the revolutionary political power was consolidated.

With the leadership squad strengthened, I struck while the iron was still hot and immediately formed with members of the revolutionary committee a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for strengthening revolutionary unity. I began by exposing my own selfishness and impure thoughts and voluntarily assumed responsibility for some of the problems of the revolutionary committee. Members of the revolutionary committee also criticized self and repudiated revisionism. In particular, the speeches of Old Sun and Old Liu taught the other members of the committee a profound lesson. A new atmosphere of revolutionary unity appeared in the study class. On this basis it was unanimously decided to choose Old Sun and Old Liu to speak-and-apply in a general meeting to be called by the factory.

On the day the discussion-application meeting was held, the workers were the first to turn up and nearly everyone was there. Old Liu was the first to speak-and-apply. He said, "I have not studied Mao Tse-tung's thought well and was hoodwinked by bourgeois factionalism. So when my problem was cleared up, I still bore in mind old scores and wanted to settle them with Old Sun. It was all the fault of my selfishness and impure thoughts as well as my lack of the spirit of revolutionary unity and the idea of continuing to make revolution. From now on I must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and be a model of unity and a vanguard fighter for continuing to make revolution."

Old Liu's speech was frequently interrupted by applause from the masses. They all cried: "Long live Chairman Mao! May he live a long, long life!"

Old Sun, too, criticized self and repudiated revisionism to the depths of his soul. Deeply moved, he personally pinned his own Chairman Mao's badge on Old Liu's breast, and, holding Old Liu's hands in his, said, "Master

Liu, I have done you wrong..." To which Old Liu replied, "I have shortcomings and mistakes too. From now on we shall be wholly united on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and advance hand in hand forever."

The unity of the leadership squad brought about the revolutionary great alliance of the whole factory. The workers said with feeling, "In the past bourgeois factionalism divided us into two families. Today Mao Tse-tung's thought has united us into one family again."

I deeply realize in this support-the-Left work that it is necessary to work in accordance with Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, begin by making investigation and study, and seize the principal contradiction from a large heap of contradictions. In particular, it is necessary to concentrate on the principal aspect of the principal contradiction, but it is important not to neglect the secondary aspect of the contradiction, and to work intensively and with meticulous care. Only in this way will it be possible to make things change for the better and push the revolution forward.

From being a "long-standing, big and difficult" problem Chintung Screw Factory has now become an advanced unit. This is a course of transformation of contradiction. It is also a course of study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the revolutionary masses. It shows the great power of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking and is a victory for the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

* * *

TRANSFORMATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Revolutionary Intellectuals of Tsinghua and Peking Universities Adhere to Chairman Mao's "May 7" Road

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

the revolutionary students, teachers and staff members of tsinghua university and peking university have persisted along the road indicated by chairman mao in his "may 7 directive" and taken an important step forward in ideological revolutionization. they have achieved this by establishing experimental farms in an east china province to carry out revolution in education.

under the leadership of the worker and liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to these universities, the revolutionary intellectuals started from scratch and built farms by dint of hard work in a place called liyuchou beside poyang lake in kiangsi province.

the revolutionary intellectuals of the two universities who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution have received re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers and been steeled in arduous productive labour over the past year. their thinking has undergone a profound change. they express their conviction in these words: "the road chairman mao indicated in his 'may 7 directive' is the inevitable course intellectuals must take to remould themselves."

Learn modestly from poor and lower-middle peasants

since their arrival at the farms, the intellectuals of the two universities have followed this great teaching of chairman mao's: "since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants, the intellectuals must, first and foremost, know them and be familiar with their life, work and ideas." they modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants in order to change their own stand, thinking and feelings bit by bit. their initiative in ideological remoulding has won the general approval of the peasants.

as chou tzu-shou, a young teacher of tsinghua university, carelessly put down his spade after work one day, he noticed how carefully an old poor peasant cleaned his own spade. he learned from the old man that in the old society the poor people had no tools and had to rent them from the landlords. if they damaged the tools they would be yelled at and even beaten, besides making compensation. the young teacher was moved. born in a poor peasant family, he became an orphan in the old society and it was chairman mao who freed him from misery and gave him the opportunity to go to college. the young man remembered, when he was leaving his village to go to college, how the poor and lower-middle peasants over and over again advised him to bear in mind the class oppression of the old society and to live up to the expectations of chairman mao and the poor and lower-middle peasants. but as time went by, he fell victim to the old revisionist educational system. when he returned to his village later, he found he was no longer accustomed to the food the poor and lower-middle peasants eat and the kind of beds they sleep in. this came as a shock to him. he began to see that he had gradually lost the feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants. drawing a lesson from

his own experience, the young man indignantly denounced the pernicious effect of the old educational system on the younger generation. since then he has given first place to the study of chairman mao's works, no matter how busy or tired he is. by persisting in doing this, he has been conscientiously remoulding his world outlook. later he was chosen in his farm as an activist in the living study and application of chairman mao's works.

in the course of accepting re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the intellectuals have joined them in study and physical labour and established militant friendships with them. they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in strengthening a dyke last winter. on the evening the project was finished and they were leaving, the poor and lower-middle peasants wrote them many letters to bid them farewell and gave them many presents. one poor peasant gave them a spade, sickle, shoulder pole and a pair of bamboo baskets which his family had used for three generations when they were farm labourers. the old poor peasant told the intellectuals: "we've used this shoulder pole and worked as beasts of burden for the landlord class in the old society. later chairman mao went to the chingkang mountains, and we took up this shoulder pole and followed chairman mao in making revolution. this is a revolutionary heirloom. you must never cast it away." deeply moved, the revolutionary students and teachers accepted the precious gifts. they said: "these presents are invaluable. they symbolize the hatred of the poor and lower-middle peasants for class enemies and foreign aggressors and their deep feelings for us. they will serve as constant reminders to us so that we never forget our past suffering and present happiness and never waver in making revolution."

thoroughly remould world outlook

in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, the revolutionary teachers and students of the two universities have persisted in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and striven to remould their world outlook. they study chairman mao's three constantly read articles, "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" every day. the more they study, the better they understand the truth that "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental".

a communist party member, hsu ya-min, is a young teacher at peking university. his father and elder brother were killed by the enemies during the war of liberation. after liberation he was sent to peking university by the poor and lower-middle peasants. when he arrived in peking, he put down his luggage and went to tienanmen square. with deep proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao, he looked at tienanmen and was filled with happiness. in front of the monument to the revolutionary martyrs in tienanmen square, he recalled how his father and elder brother had been killed by the enemy. this fired him with hatred for the class enemy and spurred his revolutionary will. he made up his mind always to follow chairman mao's teachings, carry forward the revolutionary cause of the martyrs and make himself a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. but after he became a college student, due to the influence of the revisionist educational line, he devoted himself only to studying for fame.

the great proletarian cultural revolution woke him up. he said in self-reproach: "i am a descendant of the poor and

lower-middle peasants, but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi made me forget my origin and the revolutionary martyrs." he was decided to be thoroughly re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers. after coming to liyuchou, he studied and applied chairman mao's works hard and in a living way and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education that had exerted an evil influence on young people. in doing physical labour, he strives to do the heaviest jobs and has won much praise for his exemplary acts.

chang li, an assistant professor at tsinghua university, studied abroad in three countries. he used to regard his knowledge as the royal road to fame. in liyuchou, with the help of veteran workers, he began to realize that the road he had taken for dozens of years was actually one of capitalism. he contrasted his experience with that of comrade chao of the workers' propaganda team, who is of the same age. before liberation, while chang li was a university student, the worker was an apprentice in a glass plant, and went hungry and in rags because of ruthless capitalist exploitation. while chang li was abroad studying, the worker eked out a living as a pedicab driver in the peking streets. after liberation as chang li dreamt of making a name for himself and was sliding down liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the worker firmly took the socialist road, cherishing profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao.

the contrast made him understand that fundamentally, the knowledge he has possessed was not, as he once believed, the result of his dozens of years of hard study, but was acquired with the sweat of the labouring people, given him by them. after thoroughly criticizing the reactionary absurdity "knowledge is one's private property", he pledged to return his knowledge to the working people by using it for their well-being and serving the people whole-heartedly all his life. since then chang li has shown himself determined in completely remoulding himself through hard physical labour. instead of avoiding dirt as he always did in the past, he now vies to carry night soil and does other dirty and heavy jobs. on the eve of spring festival last year he took part in an emergency repair of a pumping station, braving a raging rainstorm. he said: "this is the most meaningful spring festival i have spent in 45 years exclamation" he pledged once again to do away with his old ideas and embark on a revolutionary road through hard labour in liyuchou, and follow chairman mao closely in making revolution all his life.

old cadres imbued with revolutionary youthfulness

many old cadres of these two universities, in following chairman mao in waging the war of resistance to japanese aggression and the war of liberation, made contributions to the people. after liberation, poisoned by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they committed one kind of mistake or another. the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by chairman mao has saved them. they are now at the forefront of the three revolutionary struggles, to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers, and they have become once again imbued with revolutionary youthfulness.

hu chien, former vice-secretary of the party committee of tsinghua university, twice studied at a cadre school run on the pattern of the yenan anti-japanese military and political college.

now at liyuchou, he often recalls how in the old days he joined the masses in physical labour, in fighting against the enemy's mopping up operations and in struggling against

the landlords. he remembers how diligently he studied chairman mao's works under a kerosene lamp in a yenan cave-dwelling. it is chairman mao who pointed out to him the revolutionary road. it pains him to look back at how he changed after entering the city. he came to realize that all his life, a communist should study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way, should fear neither hardship nor death, should fight self and criticize revisionism and closely follow chairman mao in continuing the revolution.

at the farm, he has set strict demands on himself and done his best to remould his world outlook. he was chosen by the masses as an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and was elected vice-secretary of the farm's party committee and a member of the farm's revolutionary committee. deeply moved, he pledged to exercise political power well for the people and be a servant to the people all his life.

plenty of room to develop their talents

their experience in the past year shows that only by integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers, can the intellectuals better study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, thoroughly remould their world outlook and bring their wisdom and talent into full play.

an educational revolutionary group from peking university heard that perrlycin was necessary in breeding domestic animals and poultry. together with the workers of a local farm, they organized a trial-producing group for making perrlycin. they started from scratch. after 27 days of tense struggle and overcoming many difficulties, they finally succeeded. then they built a workshop for producing perrlycin by indigenous methods. the farm workers said with delight: "you have followed chairman mao's teachings and taken the 'may 7' road. now you are among us and think as we think. we welcome such intellectuals exclamation"

the revolutionary intellectuals of tsinghua and peking universities are determined to advance always along the brilliant "may 7" road, continue to make revolution and forge ahead.

Professor in Northwest China Keeps to Revolutionary Road of Integrating with Worker-Peasant Masses

(NCNA-English Sian, May 10, 1970)

guided by our great leader chairman mao's teaching that intellectuals must integrate themselves with the worker-peasant masses, professor chao hung-chang of the northwest agricultural college has spent much time in the countryside living and working among the poor and lower-middle peasants. while untiringly remoulding his own ideology, he has scored outstanding achievements in scientific research.

for two decades, the professor has modestly learned from the working people, recognizing their fine qualities and rich experience in production. he has developed quite a number of high-yielding wheat varieties which are resistant to disease and lodging. the popularization of these has helped raise wheat output quickly in the traditionally low-yielding

kuanchung plain in shensi province and in regions along the middle and lower reaches of the yellow river. the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcome these new varieties. they affectionately call chao hung-chang "our own professor" and "our bosom friend".

fiftytwo-year-old chao hung-chang is an intellectual who spent the greater part of his life in the old society. before liberation, he saw how jaundice and midge pests ravaged the wheat crops on the kuanchung plain, causing crop failures or extremely low yields, and how the working people were savagely oppressed and exploited under the reactionary kuomintang rule and led a miserable life. with deep sympathy for the working people, he was determined to breed hardy, high-yielding wheat varieties for them.

so he worked hard to sum up the experience the masses had gained in production and, on the basis of this, he developed his first good wheat variety -- the "pima 1" which was resistant to jaundice. how hopeful he was when he perfected the new variety, thinking that its popularization would raise yields and help improve the life of the working people. however, the reactionary kuomintang regime, which represented only the interests of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie, cared nothing for the well-being of the working people and did not pay the slightest attention to his "pima 1". as a result, his good wheat variety was not introduced even on a small plot. what was more, chao hung-chang was humiliated and attacked by the bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities". three times, he was so disillusioned that he thought of becoming a monk on mount huashan.

in 1949, the reactionary chiang kai-shek regime was overthrown by the chinese people under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao exclamation the people's revolution triumphed and the people won emancipation. for the first time in his life chao hung-chang saw bright prospects ahead for his scientific research. the chinese communist party and the people's government paid great attention to his researches into seed breeding and gave him a lot of support. the "pima 1" was quickly popularized. by 1955, it had been introduced onto some 3.3 million hectares. his personal experience of the old society and the new made the professor love our great leader chairman mao and the communist party from the bottom of his heart. he was resolved to dedicate himself to the socialist construction of our motherland.

in the autumn of 1950, he attended a national conference of model workers. during the conference, many workers, peasants and people's liberation army men indignantly denounced the evil old society and praised our great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party. thus professor chao got a deep class education. he came to know what exploitation and suppression were. he also knew that china could rid itself of backwardness only under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. he criticized his wrong thinking that one could "save the motherland by science", for he realized that unless the reactionary rule of the kuomintang was overthrown and political power was taken over by the working masses, the working people would get nothing and the motherland would never have a future. the so-called "save the motherland by science" was only wishful thinking. during the conference, he had the honour of seeing our great leader chairman mao and this greatly encouraged him. in order to remould his bourgeois world outlook and to make more contributions, he was resolved to act according to chairman mao's teachings to go among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

chairman mao teaches: "how should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? how can we tell? there can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. if he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." chao hung-chang studied this great teaching repeatedly and took it as a maxim. as a result, his consciousness of the need for ideological remoulding rose constantly.

in the spring of 1953, he went to an area where his good wheat seeds had been popularized and saw that more than 60 hectares had been damaged by frost. he thought to himself that a reduction in wheat output would cause his prestige to fall. so he suggested ploughing the wheat under and sowing other crops. but the poor and lower-middle peasants did not agree. they said: "doing that would affect our grain delivery to the state. we must try to save the crop." he was deeply moved by their devotion to the public interest. he realized that there was a gap in ideology between himself and the peasants. after that, he went to investigate conditions in the countryside, invited poor and lower-middle peasants to relate their family histories and conscientiously accepted re-education by them. in the long period he has spent integrating himself with the poor and lower-middle peasants, his class consciousness has risen steadily. in 1956, he was admitted into the chinese communist party.

in 1958, under the inspiration of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", there was a great leap forward in industrial and agricultural production all over the country. fired by the impressive zeal of the workers and peasants in socialist construction, chao hung-chang set off with a knapsack on his back to live among the peasants, make them his teachers and learn from them. while working with them he found out that the masses were anxious to have another good strain of wheat with greater resistance to disease and lodging and higher yield than the "pima 1".

confronted with this very difficult task, he studied chairman mao's great teaching "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." this pointed out the way for him. defying all hardships, he and his assistants made investigations in dozens of counties, covering several hundred kilometres. they studied the high-yielding farms there and listened to some 1,000 peasant-technicians and poor and lower-middle peasants describe their practical experience. this made it possible for them to breed the "fengchan 3" successfully. this new strain of wheat is characterized by high resistance to lodging, to yellow rust and to both drought and water-logging. it also has big and full ears. its per-hectare yield generally reaches 4.5 tons, the highest being 6 tons. this is one-third higher than the "pima 1". the popularization of the "fengchan 3" has done much to raise wheat production.

through living among the peasants for a long time, chao hung-chang came to understand that integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers and being re-educated by them, as pointed out by chairman mao, is the inevitable course for intellectuals to take if they are to remould themselves. the poor and lower-middle peasants not only helped him transform his world outlook, but with their rich practical experience helped him turn the incomplete knowledge he had acquired

from books to good account by filling it out. he became determined to advance along this broad road charted by chairman mao.

however, a handful of capitalist roaders and reactionary bourgeois "authorities" in the college tried to put obstacles in his way. pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, they spread the corrupting theory "study to become officials" to poison the intellectuals. at the same time, they advocated "studying behind closed doors" to oppose the integration of the intellectuals with the workers and peasants. as the good strains of wheat bred by chao hung-chang together with the poor and lower-middle peasants were being popularized on a large scale, the reactionary bourgeois "authorities" slanderously alleged: "since chao hung-chang's wheat strains were developed only from the experience of the masses and there is no theory behind them, he can only be regarded as a model peasant, not as a scientist." in refuting this absurdity, chao hung-chang said: "i'm not at all interested in being called a scientist. i am content so long the wheat strains are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and help promote production." the capitalist roaders tried to win him over by twice offering to send him abroad to study, but, he flatly refused. they then tried to lead him away from proletarian politics, production and the workers and peasants by intercepting the invitations to meetings sent him from counties and people's communes, on the pretext that political activities and participation in production would affect his research. after waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the capitalist roaders, he broke through their obstacles and continued to keep contact with the poor and lower-middle peasants. he went on making investigations into agricultural production among them.

in 1966, the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by chairman mao, spread to the northwest agricultural college. chao hung-chang and the other revolutionary teachers and students put up many big-character posters which exposed the capitalist roaders' crimes in pushing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line. in 1967 the college revolutionary committee was founded, and chao hung-chang was elected onto it.

in the past two years, while carrying on scientific research, he started to tackle the revolution in education. under the leadership of the p.l.a. and worker propaganda teams in the college, he took the students to the countryside to gather the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants on running a socialist agricultural university. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "in the old society, we had no political power and could not go to school. after liberation, under the leadership of chairman mao we poor and lower-middle peasants were liberated and stood up. but the renegade liu shao-chi handed over power in education to the bourgeoisie and prevented our sons and daughters from going to school. to whom the school opens its doors and what kind of people it turns out is the fundamental problem in the struggle between the two lines for education." these words made a deep impression on professor chao.

later, in accordance with the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the northwest agricultural college started a "may seventh" experimental class and put chao hung-chang in charge of it. over 100 sons and daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants from the kuanchung region were enrolled. under the leadership of the college revolutionary

committee, chao hung-chang has resolutely carried out chairman mao's principle "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour". he has given prominence to educating the students with mao tsetung thought and firmly grasped their ideological revolutionization. he has trained them in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and accumulated experience in running a socialist university.

chao hung-chang was chosen to attend the national day celebrations in peking in october 1969, the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, and he had the honour of seeing our great leader chairman mao on two occasions. this gave him inexhaustible strength.

in the first spring of the seventies, he went to a production team in chenan county in southern shensi province to do research work with the commune members. they planned to breed strains of maize having multiple ears and raise the per-hectare yield of both wheat and maize to 7.5 tons so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

EXPORT FAIR

China's 1970 Spring Export Commodities Fair Shows Magnificent Achievements of Great Thriving Motherland

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 10, 1970)

china's current 1970 spring export commodities fair here shows the magnificent achievements of our great thriving socialist motherland. it also shows how the 700 million brave, industrious and intelligent chinese people, illuminated by mao tsetung thought, rally closely around the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, they are advancing from victory to new and greater victory along the bright road of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

our great leader chairman mao wisely predicted: "what matter if we have to face some difficulties? let them blockade us exclamation let them blockade us for eight or ten years exclamation by that time all of china's problems will have been solved."

our country's socialist construction and the splendid successes it has won fully testify to the infinite wisdom and correctness of this thesis of chairman mao's. guided by great mao tsetung thought, the chinese people have unswervingly taken the road of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts and displayed the heroism of the great chinese nation in the face of the enemy's blockade, sabotage and all kinds of difficulties.

this fair shows people that many products embargoed by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction have now become export commodities of china; many up-to-date products and

techniques which the western bourgeoisie monopolized and strictly embargoed have been devised and made by the chinese working class by relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, thus breaking their embargo and monopoly. the chinese people are already turning out products that the western bourgeoisie cannot produce.

the plentiful petroleum products on display at the fair show that the days are gone when imperialism used petroleum as its "capital" to blackmail and blockade new china and when soviet revisionist social-imperialism brought pressure to bear on us by means of petroleum. the 150 petroleum products and by-products exhibited at the fair include all kinds of good quality oils needed for up-to-date techniques, modern aviation, industry, agriculture, communications and transportation. china is self-sufficient in the quantity and variety of these products. in addition, the quality of a considerable number of these products is up to or surpasses advanced world standards.

"we can learn what we did not know. we are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new. not only can the chinese people live without begging alms from the imperialists, they will live a better life than that in the imperialist countries."

this brilliant thesis of our great leader chairman mao's finds fuller expression in the many new products and achievements in the machinery, instruments, chemical, light and textile industries on display at the fair. the 125,000-kilowatt turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor invented in china is a convincing proof. a turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor of such great capacity took only ten months to complete from manufacturing to installation and operation, and its output is equal to the total amount generated by old peking before liberation.

at the fair the model of the one-story-high project in a proportion of one to ten has drawn the attention of many friends from the five continents. an african friend declared: "chairman mao's teachings are wonderful. it is his brilliant thinking that enables you to achieve what the west cannot achieve." after visiting the fair, a friend from an arab country said: "china under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung cannot be blockaded; the great just cause of the chinese people is invincible."

tens of thousands of industrial and agricultural products from different parts of the country shown at the fair fully illustrate that the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his great principles of self-reliance, hard struggle and building up the country through diligence and frugality have borne rich fruit in china's factories and rural areas.

there are light industrial goods and textiles of increasingly better quality and growing variety, different kinds of precision instruments, and machinery of good quality from industrial departments in different parts of the country, including big machine tools of high grade weighing dozens of tons to a micro-balance which is able to analyze one millionth of a gram. from these exhibits people see in miniature the comprehensive socialist industrial system based on the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands.

the contents of the exhibition halls at the fair epitomize the great victories won by chairman mao's great principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in the development of national economy.

the agricultural products halls show the excellent situation of good harvests for years running in china's countryside. there are new developments this year in the variety of grain, edible oil and other foodstuff exported in great quantities by china, compared with those of last year. not only the plains along the coast but also the hinterland plateaus, mountain areas and outlying regions provide ever increasing crops for export. the tibetan wheat shown for the first time at the fair is of good strain suitable to the climate of the highlands which the agricultural science research institute of the tibet autonomous region transplanted from peking. it has a per-hectare yield of 3.75 tons. a type of barley shown at the fair is a good strain resistant to cold and drought bred by the scientific experimental group of a production team in tuilungtenching county of tibet. its per-hectare yield in cold mountainous areas 3,700 metres above sea level is above three tons. all this reflects that, guided mao tsetung thought, the emancipated serfs in tibet are unfolding a wide and deep-going mass campaign of agricultural scientific experiments and that the mountainous areas which were formerly backward in production are now prosperous.

a rich variety of consumer goods for daily use and textiles from peking, shanghai, tientsin and other places demonstrate particularly the new developments in the mass movement for technical innovations in china's light industry. guided by mao tsetung thought, shanghai textile workers have made innovations in techniques and technology, so that more than 70 per cent of the old machinery of the twenties can turn out the advanced products of the seventies. the shanghai workers use the advanced technique of spinning without spindles and weaving without shuttles, and great changes are taking place in the textile industry.

vice-chairman lin piao has pointed out: "the people are the makers of history. once they master mao tsetung thought, they will become the wisest and the most courageous people, capable of exerting inexhaustible strength exclamation" the great number of new industrial products and achievements up to advanced world standards on display confirm vice-chairman lin piao's incisive statement.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the chinese workers are launching a vigorous mass campaign to increase production and practise economy. the socialist revolutionary emulation campaign to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland is becoming broader and deeper.

revolutionary mass criticism is a powerful weapon in the hands of the workers to eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, such as the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, "let specialists run the factories" and "put profits in command". the masses of workers are now giving full play to their tremendous creative power and concentrating on production in breadth and depth.

in the pavilions for metals and mineral ores are steel tubes of many different specifications and shapes, low-alloy steel products, structural shapes and different kinds of

rolled steel for industrial use as well as ferrous and non-ferrous ores, high-grade ores of rare metals and refractory materials. though representing but a fraction of the achievements of china's metallurgical industry, they reflect the rapid progress of this industry.

most conspicuous among the exhibits are two coiled cold-rolled silicon sheets, a new success of china's iron and steel industry in the 1970's. workers of the cold-rolling sheet mill of the anshan iron and steel company trial-produced the sheets at the beginning of this year. hitherto china had to rely exclusively on imports of coiled cold-rolled silicon sheets, an important material in the manufacture of power equipment. these sheets are now in serial production. the workers declare: "the more the capitalist countries try to withhold things from us, the faster we advance."

the seamless tubing mill of the anshan iron and steel company, which provided the fair with dozens of varieties and specifications of steel tubes, produced twice as many tubes in 1969 as its designed capacity. they trial-produced 159 kinds of new products. the number of varieties and specifications of tubes turned out by the mill has increased by more than 2,800 since the great proletarian cultural revolution. this exceeds the total number made in the 13 years before the cultural revolution.

in the pavilions for machinery, instruments and electrical equipment are more than 20 important products. all are major achievements made by the chinese workers in grasping revolution and promoting production under the inspiration of the spirit of the ninth party congress and in line with chairman mao's teaching "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity."

one of these achievements is a 12,000 h.p. low-speed marine diesel engine made by the hutung shipyards in shanghai. the engine marks a new step forward in china's shipbuilding industry. after listening to the explanations and watching the operation of the model of the engine, many foreign seamen praised this as a splendid achievement.

in the pavilion for instruments is a general-purpose transistorized electronic digital computer. applying the computing technique to musical scores, the computer broadcasts "the east is red", "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and other revolutionary songs with high precision and fidelity. this often attracts a host of spectators.

the computer is a product of peking workers. chairman mao teaches: "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace." following this teaching, the peking workers have launched a mass movement for developing the electronic industry. they exploded the myth about the complexity of electronics.

people who were blacksmiths and carpenters a few years ago are taking an active part in developing the electronic industry. this new and fast growing industry is making ever greater contributions to the progress of china's science and technology.

RURAL EDUCATION

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Run Agricultural Middle School

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 10, 1970)

an agricultural middle school in yunnan province, southwest china, is training up students to be workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

the school was set up more than 10 years ago by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the yunghsiu commune, chingtung county, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education. it firmly implements chairman mao's instruction: "working people should master intellectual work and intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people." the students are recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants. study is closely related to practice in class struggle and the struggle for production. this helps the students become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, as chairman mao's educational policy stipulates.

situated on a mountain 3,500 metres above sea level, the yunghsiu commune has a population of 20,000 people of yi, tai, hui and nan nationalities. before liberation, there were only some ten pupils, none of poor or lower-middle peasant families. after liberation, under the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, 17 primary schools were set up in this area and total enrolment rose more than a dozen times. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and, on no other grounds than the multi-national mountainous area being "backward", stubbornly turned down the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants for middle schools for their children. as a result, many young people were unable to go on with their studies after finishing primary school.

then in 1958 came chairman mao's brilliant instruction: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." this fired the poor and lower-middle peasants with the determination to set up an agricultural middle school by their own efforts. they acted in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and began preparations at once. they felled timber to build the school buildings and made bamboo furniture. they also made the necessary teaching apparatus. soon afterwards, the school was open to students recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the poor and lower-middle peasants attached primary importance to the study of chairman mao's "three constantly read articles" ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains") and his "analysis of the classes in chinese society", and gave the students a class education by recounting their misery in the old society as well as the history of their village. to enhance the students' class consciousness, the first lesson was on chairman mao's "analysis of the classes in chinese society" and was given by an old poor peasant named kuo hsueh-chang. under the cruel rule of the old society, members of his family either died or were forced to flee. his family's history helped the students understand the article better.

in line with chairman mao's instruction: "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and the soldiers teach each other", students are encouraged to give lessons. cheng chuan-wen, the first middle-school student of yi nationality in his production brigade, one day told his classmates and teachers how the landlords and local tyrants in the pre-liberation days took advantage of the yi people's illiteracy to oppress them and cheat them. this helped everyone realize that the purpose of study was for the revolution, and strengthened their confidence in studying well. to master chairman mao's teachings on class and class struggle, the students often visit poor and lower-middle peasants and listen to the stories of their suffering in the old days.

besides studying chairman mao's works and class education, the students take a course of production skills. by their own efforts, the teachers and students have opened up two-thirds of a hectare of irrigated land, over a hectare of terraced land, and plots for sapling nurseries and vegetable gardens. the teaching plans are adapted to the farming seasons. when taught artificial pollination at the flowering stage of maize, they would go to the fields to do this themselves. when studying how to improve soil, they would burn lime for the local soil, which is mainly acidic, and apply organic fertilizer. in this way, they have learnt much.

chairman mao's brilliant "may seventh directive" of 1966 states: "the same holds good for the students too. while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." the teachers and students acted resolutely upon this. making tiles and processing lime, cutting down trees and doing carpentry, they put up three buildings composed of ten rooms, including classrooms, dormitories, store-rooms and a dining hall. they learnt much that they could not learn in class from feeding cattle, pigs and sheep.

since its founding in 1958, the school has turned out 95 graduates. going back to their production brigades they have become an important force in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside. a number of them have become leaders or bookkeepers of production teams or technicians, making contributions to the socialist construction of the new countryside. at the school, cheng yi-liang, a youth of yi nationality, taking chairman mao's brilliant works "the three constantly read articles" as permanent reminders, studied hard and combined what he studied in class with practice. on graduation, he was a cultured, socialist-minded worker. after being elected deputy leader of the revolutionary leading group of changfa brigade, he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in resolutely taking the socialist road and battling against nature in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. thanks to their great efforts, the brigade has changed and become an outstanding unit in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in yunnan province.

COTTON

Two Main Cotton Producing Areas in China Finish This Year's Cotton Sowing

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1970)

two of china's main cotton producing areas, kiangsu and hupeh, have finished sowing cotton in good time, laying the basis for a bigger harvest this year. the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and the revolutionary cadres displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and firmly grasped revolution and vigorously promoted production under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's teachings "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and that we must pay close attention to cotton.

the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels in kiangsu province have run different kinds of mao tsetung thought study classes since this spring to arm the masses with chairman mao's great concepts on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. this helped the cadres and the masses see more clearly how class struggle is developing at home and abroad, and heightened their sense of revolutionary responsibility. as a result, they sowed the cotton seeds rapidly all over the province.

in the nantung administrative region, a high cotton output area, the cadres and the masses, taking the advanced high grain and cotton output units throughout the country as their examples, worked to achieve still higher cotton yield and make greater contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction. therefore, they did the cotton sowing this year with excellent quality.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres acted in the revolutionary spirit of hard work and relied on their own efforts to overcome difficulties. they prepared adequate manure for base fertilizer. to improve irrigation, they collected the necessary funds and materials by themselves, used simple but effective methods and started a mass movement for capital construction in agriculture.

throughout the sowing season, the leading members at different levels stood at the forefront and helped make the work successful by summing up the good experience of advanced units and disseminating it throughout the cotton-growing areas.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the cotton-growing areas of hupeh province conscientiously implemented chairman mao's great strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". guided by this principle and inspired by the idea of growing cotton for the revolution, they sowed 600 thousand hectares of cotton in good time. this was quota for the whole province. their work is a good foundation for the still better harvest they are determined to gather this year.

in line with chairman mao's teaching: "it is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously", the revolutionary committees in these areas organized the masses to review

how they have won bumper harvests of grain and cotton. this strengthened their will to push cotton production to a new high.

kungan county is famous for high cotton yields for four years running. the county revolutionary committee summed up advanced experience of differents types and popularized it throughout the county. this helped the people devise effective measures for a still better harvests of grain and cotton this year.

one of the outstanding features in hupeh province in developing cotton production is the combination of revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach so that the land is farmed in a scientific way. many "three-in-one" scientific research groups have been set up, consisting of poor and lower-middle peasants, technicians and cadres. there is a vigorous mass movement for scientific experimentation and this have given a powerful impetus to cotton production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Communist Party of Belgium (M-L) Greets Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china have received a letter from the central committee of the communist party of belgium (marxist-leninist) congratulating china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the letter reads as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china,

the government of the people's republic of china,

the chinese people,

dear comrades,

we are proud and happy to extend to you the congratulations of the party and all true democrats of our country on the new technical and scientific achievement which the chinese people have just scored.

a new proof has been provided that, liberated from the shackles of the capitalist system, and guided by, and resolutely applying the principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the creative people can catch up with and surpass in the near future the capitalist science and technology.

the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the chinese people side by side with the development, without any foreign aid, of advanced techniques in their service also demonstrates that capitalism, far from being indispensable as the reactionary propaganda tries to make people believe, should be eliminated so that all the people could march forward on the road of progress.

the technical and scientific means mastered by the chinese people constitute a new victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china based on the unity of the party to strengthen the unity of the chinese people.

this success deals a new powerful blow to the arrogance of u.s. imperialism and the present russian leaders' social-imperialism in their abortive attempt at world domination.

the announcement of the launching into orbit of the chinese man-made satellite has gladdened the hearts of all the people of the world and strengthened their confidence in the final success of the struggle against imperialism, headed by u.s. imperialism, its flunkeys and its allies -- the reactionaries of various countries.

this victory embodies the obvious superiority of the socialist system which liberates the energy and intelligence of the peoples and defends their vital interests by remaining loyal to the teachings of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and mao tsetung, the superiority over the decadent and oppressive system that we are undergoing.

it shines still more brightly since it has taken place after the u.s. failure, the failure of a country where everything is sacrificed to the profits of the monopolies and where technical and scientific personnel are dismissed and the lives of astronauts are unscrupulously put in danger.

occurring after the 100th anniversary of the birth of lenin, it shows that while the leaders betraying leninism are beset with difficulties, those who continue on the road mapped out by leninism are advancing toward still more brilliant victories.

occurring on the eve of may 1, the day of class struggle of the workers, this victory will give still more revolutionary enthusiasm to our militants who, on this day of the workers, will proudly take up the challenge of the class collaborators: social-democracy and its twin brother, revisionism.

the disarray that grips the broadest sections of capitalist circles and their flunkeys is the undeniable sign of the importance of the success won.

to all genuine marxist-leninists, a new proof has been provided that importance must be attached to the unity within a party which is constantly and closely linked to the masses of the people and is in the service of the people.

it is to carry out these tasks that we are advancing with still more confidence.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live the chinese people exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

on behalf of the central committee:

secretary: d. trifaux
april 25, 1970.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the chinese workers' delegation which had recently visited albania and attended may day celebrations there.

attending the banquet on invitation were wang hung-wen, head of the chinese workers' delegation, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and members of the delegation: hu pao-ling, a diver of the nanking yangtze river bridge project, and kao shu-lan, a gas welder of the peking february seventh locomotive and rolling stock plant.

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, attended the banquet.

present were wu teh, member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; liu hsi-chang, member of the party central committee and standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; and yuen liang and li lien-ching, leading members of the departments concerned of the foreign ministry.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Red Cross Society of China Supports Statement of Red Cross Society of DRVN Denouncing Massacre of Vietnamese Residents by Cambodian Coup Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

the red cross society of china today sent a letter to the red cross society of the democratic republic of viet nam resolutely supporting the statement of the red cross society of the d.r.v.n. which denounces the massacre of vietnamese residents in cambodia by the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique.

the letter said: "we have received the april 23 statement of the red cross society of the democratic republic of viet nam denouncing the barbarous crime of the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique in massacring the vietnamese residents in cambodia. the red cross society of china expresses its most resolute support for the statement of the red cross society of the d.r.v.n."

the letter said: "the barbarous war of aggression launched by u.s. imperialism against the cambodian people and the fanning up of national hatred and perpetration of national massacre by its lackey, the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique, do not show their strength, but their weakness, and show that they are making a last ditch struggle. their heinous crime can only arouse strong indignation among the people of cambodia, viet nam and the rest of the world.

the letter said: "with tremendous indignation, the red cross society of china strongly denounces the barbarous crime of aggression committed by u.s. imperialism and the fascist atrocities of the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique. we believe that the red cross societies which uphold justice will strongly denounce, together with the people throughout the world, u.s. imperialism and the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique.

"the red cross society of china firmly support the statements of our government of april 28 and may 4. together with the 700 million compatriots of our country, we are resolved to follow the teaching of our great leader chairman mao tsetung to provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples and fully support the fraternal camoodian, laotian and vietnamese peoples to carry their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end until a complete victory."

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves for Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

a five-member chinese government delegation led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, left here by air today for a friendly visit to guinea at the invitation of the guinean government.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsieh huai-teh, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries; chao fa-sheng, vice-minister of food; wu chih-tu, a leading member of the ministry of water conservancy and power; and kung ta-fei, deputy-director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

ansou kamano, guinean ambassador to china, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visiting Amateur Art Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

ngo thuyen, ambassador to china of the democratic republic of viet nam, today gave a reception for the visit to china of the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the d.r.v.n.

leading members of the chinese organizations concerned attended the reception on invitation, including li chiang, hsu yi-hsin, han li-yeh, chen ten-ho, hsieh huai-teh, shen chien, chou jung-kuo, wang yuen-hsi and ting hsi-lin.

present were nguyen van quang, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam; ton quang phiet, vice-oresident of the viet nam-china friendship association; pham dinn sau, leader, and all the members, of the amateur art ensemble.

ambassador ngo thuyen and ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for cultural relations and friendship with foreign countries, made cordial speeches at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity between the people of china and viet nam.

ambassador ngo thuyen said: the performances by the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking were given a warm welcome by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. this is a vivid expression of the unbreakable friendship and militant unity between the people of viet nam and china.

he added: premier chou en-lai and other leading comrades of the chinese party and state, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, and other khmer and laotian comrades-in-arms saw the ensemble's performance on the evening of may 7. this has tremendously encouraged the ensemble, the 4th zone of viet nam and the entire vietnamese people.

ambassador ngo thuyen strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its crimes in sending its trooos and the south vietnamese mercenary troops to intrude into cambodia, in resuming its wanton oombing on north viet nam and in expanding the war of aggression to the whole of indo-china. u.s. imperialism had received heavy blows from the three indo-chinese peoples and it would surely end in complete defeat, he stated.

ambassador ngo thuyen warmly congratulated china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite and described it as a brilliant victory won under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao.

in his speech ting hsi-lin said that comrades of the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam, defying fatigue, went to factories, villages and army units to perform for the workers, peasants and soldiers and won hearty welcome from them. thus the ensemble, he added, had made a new contribution to further strengthening the militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people.

ting hsi-lin said: the friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people is unbreakable. the chinese people will firmly follow the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, pledge to provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese brotners and the people of all indo-chinese countries and give all-out support to the people of the three indo-chinese countries in carrying through the war against u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

in conclusion, ting hsi-lin wished the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of viet nam successes in its performance tour of south china.

Vietnamese Amateur Art Ensemble Leaves Peking to Visit South China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham dinh sau, director of the department of music and dance of the ministry of culture of the d.r.v.n., left peking for south china by train this evening after giving successful performances in the chinese capital.

the ensemble was seen off at the railway station by hsu yi-hsin, ting hsi-lin, wu hsiao-ta, lu wei-chao and wang hsiao-yi, leading members of the chinese foreign ministry, the china-viet nam friendship association, the chinese people's association for cultural relations and friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned, as well as more than one hundred revolutionary literary and art fighters in peking.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and huynh anh, first secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, were also present.

Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of Central Committee of Vietnam Workers' Party, Arrives in Peking for Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1970)

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, arrived here for a visit to china by special plane at noon today.

he was welcomed at the airport by comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and leading members of the departments concerned.

also present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; and other vietnamese comrades.

CHINA AND SUDAN

New Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 9, 1970)

yang shou-cheng, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the democratic republic of sudan, today presented his credentials to gaaffar mohamed nimeiry, president of the sudanese revolutionary council.

president nimeiry had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion was babiker awadalla, deputy president of the revolutionary council and minister of foreign affairs and justice of sudan.

ambassador yang shou-cheng arrived here on april 28.

US

Revolutionary Storm in United States against US Aggression on Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

the revolutionary mass movement in protest against the nixon administration's aggression on cambodia and its sanguinary suppression of student demonstrators has swept the whole of the united states with the momentum of an avalanche, indicate news reports from washington.

for days, the protest movement has been rolling forward, growing in vehemence and in magnitude and involving broader sections of people. this revolutionary storm marks a new awakening of the american people. in face of this situation, the nixon administration is sitting on thorns and resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics in a futile attempt to strangle this mounting revolutionary struggle.

student protest campaign keeps mounting like furious waves

nixon's brazen announcement on april 30 to dispatch troops to invade cambodia immediately touched off a vigorous protest wave in many u.s. universities, dealing head-on blows at this u.s. imperialist chieftain. the killing of four kent state university students during a demonstration on may 4 by national guardsmen under government instruction stirred up nationwide protest from the students. on may 5, strikes were held in 170 universities and the number jumped to more than 300 on the following day and to about 400 on may 7. "rebellion spread through leading u.s. education academies," a western news agency cried out in alarm.

on the morning of may 7, 8,000 students in washington besieged the congress to voice their strong protest against the nixon administration's military aggression on cambodia

and the extension of the aggressive war in indo-china. by noon, more than 1,000 students bravely stormed into the senate building where they lodged complaints and protests with the senators. in downtown washington, groups of students distributed large quantities of protest leaflets.

at berkeley, california state, more than 12,000 students held a protest rally at which a speaker denounced nixon as a "war criminal" and described the united states as an "international outlaw". at syracuse university in new york state, over 1,000 students angrily burned effigies of nixon and u.s. vice-president agnew. similar protest rallies were held by students and faculty members of whittier college of california state where nixon had once studied. the speakers sharply denounced nixon's policy of aggression and his fascist slaying of students, and pointed out that "he is head of the system that is killing young men in vietnam, cambodia and now kent state university". in new york city, 3,000 students held a memorial service for the martyred kent students after a street demonstration in the centre of the city. protest meetings or demonstrations of various forms were also held by students in the newly strike-bound universities including amherst (massachusetts), raleigh (north carolina), texas (texas) and alabama (alabama).

nixon plays counter-revolutionary dual tactics

faced with the powerful mass protest, the nixon government was panic-stricken and resorted unbridledly to counter-revolutionary dual tactics. it has, on the one hand, continued to send out large numbers of troops and police to repress savagely the demonstrating masses, while on the other, schemed to undermine the mass protest campaign by sowing dissension, by deceit and cajolery.

in the states of wisconsin, illinois, kentucky, ohio, maryland, oklahoma and new mexico, national guardsmen were ordered into universities to suppress the students "with mounted bayonets and live ammunition". as an reward, the chief of the national guard bureau of the nixon administration even gave the guardsmen on "duty" a "special pay". as a result, many parts of the united states have witnessed reactionary troops and police using truncheons and tear-gas bombs to suppress student demonstrations. at the university of wisconsin, the reactionary troops and police injured the students with pepper gas from canisters. at the university of alabama, mounted police sent by the reactionary authorities dashed against the student demonstrators. in washington, new york, urbana, columbus and other cities, the reactionary troops and police continued to illegally arrest students en masse. the governors of california and ohio even decided to close down all universities in the two states and drive the students home in a vain attempt to wreck their protest struggle.

meanwhile, big-shots of the nixon administration have come out in person to undermine the student struggle by sowing dissension as well as deceptive means. on may 6, nixon himself held a "meeting" with six student representatives from the university of kent and hypocritically pledged to "investigate" into the killing of the four students, in an attempt to absolve himself from the responsibility for the crime. on the evening of the same day he summoned the presidents of eight universities to plot jointly against the students' protest campaign. before and after this, william rogers, henry kissinger and some other accomplices of nixon were busy holding "meetings". having made this series of manoeuvres, white house spokesman ronald ziegler

publicly villified the students' just struggle as a "trouble" which "a minority of militants may have stirred up". this was nothing but the customary practice of a thief crying "stop thief exclamation" with the aim of shirking its criminal responsibility, because it was crystal clear that it was the nixon government which has used violence in suppressing the student protest campaign and murdered its participants in cold blood. however, just as a protest telegram sent by a student organization has pointed out penetratingly, "no glib rhetoric, no slippery evasions, no excuses by the president or the vice-president can erase the blood from the campuses of america".

using revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence

from this lesson taught in blood, the american university students have come to see more clearly the reactionary nature of the nixon administration. they heroically fought back at the sanguinary suppression by the nixon administration. about 24,000 students of the southern illinois university fought fiercely with the state troopers called out by the reactionary authorities. the troopers injured nine students, but the students also badly punished a number of troopers, the hounds of the reactionary government. at the university of buffalo, several hundred students fought with the police for two consecutive nights. about 2,000 students of the university of wisconsin used paving stones as weapons in an overnight fight with some 2,000 troops and police.

the students continued to use revolutionary violence in attacks on the buildings of the reserve officers' training corp (r.o.t.c.) which forces them to undergo fascist military training. students of the case western reserve university set fire on the r.o.t.c. headquarters on the campus. students of the university of nevada hurled fire bombs at the r.o.t.c. building. fire bombs were thrown at the r.o.t.c. buildings by students at the university of san francisco, colorado college and ohio university. the students of the university of new mexico occupied the air force r.o.t.c. building.

the students waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the arbitrary decision to close down universities and colleges announced by the reactionary authorities. in defiance of a decision of the reactionary governor of california to shut down all state campuses, about 2,000 students stormed into and held a meeting at the los angeles campus of the university of california. after the announcement of the ohio governor to close down colleges and universities in his state, students of the university of akron pitched tents and camped out on the campus lawn to show their determination to carry the struggle through to the end.

students have begun to arrive in washington in a steady stream from all parts of america in order to take part in the mammoth demonstration in front of the white house on may 9. they are determined to fight even more vigorously against the nixon administration's scheme to undermine the protest movement.

people of various strata join ranks of struggle

with the student struggle taking the lead, the american people of various strata have been joining the struggle against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia. about 1,500 faculty members of five colleges (the university of massachusetts, amherst college, smith college, mt. holyoke college

and hampshire college) in the amherst area, massachusetts, have jointly protested against nixon's policy of aggression. even a few university presidents expressed support for the students' struggle. some university presidents announced the decision to form a deputation with the teachers and students to join the demonstration in washington. high school students in new york and other cities have been holding strikes since may 5.

the black panther party, an afro-american organization which advocates armed struggle against violent repression, has also decided to join the mammoth washington demonstration on may 9.

on behalf of 33 church organizations, the u.s. national council of churches issued a strong protest on may 6 against the nixon administration's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia. organizations or representatives of women, actors and actresses and medical doctors have made known their statements to join the washington demonstration.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out long ago: "in the united states there are others who are really strong -- the american people." the storm of the american people's revolutionary struggle in protest against the nixon administration's aggression in cambodia is a demonstration of the powerful force of the american people. pounded violently by the american people, the people of indo-china and the people the world over, the days of u.s. imperialism are numbered.

Several Million American People Protest Against US Imperialist Aggression Against Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1970)

the flames of the american people's struggle in protest against the nixon administration's aggression against cambodia and its sanguinary suppression of demonstrating students are raging more and more furiously like a prairie fire, according to reports reaching here.

students at more than 600 universities throughout the country have gone on strike and large numbers of high school students, teachers and staff members, and people of various strata have joined them in the struggle. several million people held strikes, protest meetings and demonstrations. this powerful revolutionary tide is vigorously shaking the reactionary rule in the united states and dealing ever heavier blows at the nixon administration.

according to reports, more than 200 universities and colleges were closed throughout the united states with another 400 partially closed. many high school students also joined in the strike, with over 360 high schools involved in the whole country. the entire educational system in new york city was paralyzed. apart from the university students, one million high and public school students have gone on strike. as announced by the u.s. national strike information centre on may 8, several million students have stayed away from classes.

to participate in the large-scale demonstration before the white house on may 9, nearly 100,000 representatives of students and people of various strata from all parts of the country poured into washington on may 8. haverford college in pennsylvania was virtually deserted as the students, teachers, staff members and workers had all left for the capital.

a number of women students at mary washington college in virginia walked 47 miles to washington for the demonstration.

upon arriving at washington, the students at once distributed leaflets protesting against the nixon administration's crimes of aggression against cambodia, expansion of the indo-china war and slaughter of demonstrating students, and made extensive propaganda. after 1,000 students broke into congress at noon on may 7, 1,000 more students followed their example the following day. they went into a senate auditorium and held a protest meeting there. a number of demonstrators stormed into the national headquarters of the "peace corps" near the white house, which serves u.s. imperialism's policy of aggression. they occupied the asian regional office of the "peace corps" and took over the cambodian desk. the demonstrators issued a statement demanding the "withdrawal of all u.s. and puppet troops from southeast asia." they hung a large national flag of the democratic republic of viet nam from the windows. at night on may 8, 3,000 people staged a candlelight march to mourn for the four kent university students killed.

faced with the vigorous and just struggle of the masses, the nixon administration has been thrown into great fright and utter confusion. at the same time, it is poised for bloody suppression. the u.s. defence department announced on the evening of may 8 that 6,000 troops -- including armoured units, marines, infantry and military police -- would be called out to "defend" the various establishments of the federal government in the washington area. some of the troops would be flown to washington and the rest -- paratroops and marines -- would be stationed at the military base in maryland near washington to be on call at any moment. besides, 2,000 national guardsmen were mustered with the first batch going "on duty" on the night of may 8, in open preparation for suppressing the masses. according to reports, the atmosphere in washington was very tense and journalists there made a rush for gas-masks. as reported by western news agencies, the demonstration would take place "against a background of tear gas and road blocks" and "the white house will take on the appearance of a fortified camp".

while a large-scale demonstration was in preparation in washington, the protest struggle of the students in various parts of the country was further developing. to show their protest against the nixon administration's killing of four students at ohio's kent university, 10,000 students from 70 universities and colleges in the state gathered in columbus and demonstrated before the state capitol. the legislature members had all fled and the door of the state capitol was locked. in new york, thousands of students surrounded state governor rockefeller's new york city office and held a protest meeting there. students of the state university in tallahassee held an all-night vigil for the four students killed in kent. in philadelphia, more than 12,000 students held a big protest meeting, at which one of the speakers said, "if they continue to mess with our brothers and sisters like they did at kent state, we'll not just close universities, we'll burn them down." he added: "and if they continue to make war on our brothers and sisters in viet nam and cambodia, we won't just go to the white house, we'll burn it down."

students in various parts of the country have continued heroically to fight back against the sanguinary suppression by the nixon administration. students at the university of wisconsin burst into their fourth night of struggle against the reactionary troops and police who used tear-gas bombs against

them. the angry students staunchly fought back and set fire to two campus buildings and a truck. they also went to factories to make revolutionary contacts with the workers in order to attain their support. the enraged students at de pauw university, valparaiso university, the university of san francisco and colorado college burnt the offices in the campuses in charge of fascist military training imposed upon the students.

students at some schools who seldom took part in political struggles in the past have resolutely joined in the present struggle. students at montana university in the northwestern part of the united states occupied the campus r.o.t.c. office. this revolutionary action was the first of its kind in the history of the state. schools of various states in the south have also joined in the struggle. 10,000 students at the university of texas staged before the state capitol the biggest protest demonstration in that state. students at the university of south carolina voted to go on strike. 4,000 students at the university of north carolina also held a protest rally. students of many private and missionary colleges took an active part in the protest movement, including northeastern university, the nation's largest private university, and the catholic university at fordham.

the american people are marching forward exclamation their revolutionary movement in protest against the nixon administration's aggression against cambodia has reached a new climax. the great leader chairman mao tsetung points out: "perseverance means victory." unite, the american people exclamation unite, the american people and the revolutionary people of the whole world exclamation they will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism's policy of aggression and war. victory belongs to the american people and the revolutionary people of the whole world exclamaion

It Is American People Who Are Really Strong, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "it is the american people who are really strong". the article reads in full as follows:

the raging tide of the american people's struggle against the nixon administration's dispatch of troops to invade camoodia and expansion of the war in indo-china has swept the united states. several hundred thousand students in over 400 universities have held strikes, rallies and demonstrations in vehement protest against u.s. imperialism's new war adventures.

the nixon administration's persecution of the american students has reached the degree of extreme frenzy. four american students were savagely killed; large numbers of fully-armed troops and police were stationed at universities where "rifles and bayonets replaced text-books". the reactionary american authorities pinned their hopes on sanguinary suppression to check the american people's struggle against the war of aggression. however, the result is adverse to their wishes. militant slogans such as "down with nixon" and "four more dead and many more to go" resounded everywhere -- at campuses and in streets. a new storm is gathering momentum throughout the united states.

while aiming its guns at the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian peoples, the nixon administration aims its guns at the american people as well. to launch an aggressive war abroad, imperialism will without fail strip off the mask of "democracy" and adopt barefaced fascist measures to cope with the people at home. for, running counter to the people's vital interests, such a war is bound to arouse strong resistance and cannot win the least support from the people. in an attempt to stabilize the rear, the monopoly capitalist groups will surely resort to bayonets, using counter-revolutionary violence to intensify the suppression of the people. the nixon administration's savage persecution of the american students has once again revealed the inner relationship between the reactionary policy of imperialism at home and its policy of aggression abroad.

it was at a moment when u.s. imperialism was beset with difficulties at home and abroad that nixon took office. for a year and more, confronted with the ever deteriorating political and economic crises in the country, he has racked his brains and stopped at no tricks to dish up one recipe after another for the "solution" of the domestic problems and make one promise after another of the so-called "reform of welfare", in a vain attempt to pacify the indignant american people and to ease the increasingly acute class contradictions. now, with his own blood-stained hands, nixon has torn to pieces his cloak of a swindler. baring its fangs, the nixon administration appears to be arrogant and terrific; but in reality, it is in an impasse and at its wit's end.

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "it will be proved that the u.s. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. in the united states there are others who are really strong -- the american people." fearing neither brute force nor sacrifice, the broad masses of american students are struggling unswervingly. with their valiant spirit, they have overwhelmed the counter-revolutionary arrogance of the u.s. reactionaries. this demonstrates that an extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in the hundreds of millions of the american people.

u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the world people. the struggle of the amrican people against the nixon administration's policy of aggression and war is an important component part of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. the american people are standing on the same battle-front with the people in cambodia, indo-china, asia and the rest of the world. final victory surely belongs to the american people and the people of all countries who are subjected to the u.s. imperialist aggression, control, intervention and bullying, so long as they are united, support and assist one another and launch a sustained and fierce attack on u.s. imperialism.

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ATTACK ON USSR

Betrayal by the Brezhnev Clique

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, May 15, 1970)

> The "Brezhnev clique" is attacked in the following article for wanting to reconvene the Geneva Conference on Indo-China, for not daring to condemn the Lon Nol--Sirik Matak clique, and for not recognizing Sihanouk's government-in-exile. The Russians are also attacked for conspiring with the US against the people of Southeast Asia.--SCMP Ed.

At a time when the just opinion of the whole world is angrily condemning US imperialism for invading Cambodia and expanding the Indochinese war, and at a time when many countries one after another announced their recognition of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and support for its resolute resistance to US imperialist aggression, the attitude shown by the Brezhnev clique is being condemned by the revolutionary parties and people.

The statement issued by the Thai Communist Party exposes the traitorous act of betrayal of the Brezhnev clique. It lists the following facts:

(1) The Soviet revisionists let their UN delegate, Malik, clamor for the convening of the Geneva Conference.

Why are they in such a hurry to convene the Geneva Conference? For two purposes. One, to make it more convenient to intervene in Cambodia; two, to "legalize" the rule of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.

(2) Even now, the Soviet revisionists still dare not denounce the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique by name.

The statement of the Central Committee of the Burmese Communist Party goes further and points out that the Soviet revisionists have up to now dared not to recognize the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea as the sole and legal government of Cambodia.

The Soviet revisionists have pretentiously issued a statement condemning the US. But facts already brought to light show that such condemnation is false. What is true is that they want to contend and at the same time conspire with the US.

By their own action the Soviet revisionist traitorous clique shows once more that it is the enemy of the revolutionary people of the world.

The Soviet revisionist traitorous clique has always been the enemy of the revolutionary people of the world. Another statement of the Central Committee of the Burmese Communist Party commemorating the centenary of Lenin's birth reveals that as long ago as 1954 this traitorous clique had attempted to disrupt the armed revolution in Burma and induce the Burmese communists to turn back from the road of seizing political power by violence and embark on the parliamentary road. After the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the Khrushchev traitorous clique even attempted to foster another party to oppose the Burmese Communist Party.

First it was Khrushchev and now it is Brezhnev. The statement discloses that they have rendered assistance to the government of reactionary generals led by Ne Win not only politically but in the form of military supplies.

To oppose imperialism, it is necessary to oppose revisionism. From their personal experiences people have understood more and more that both the US imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are the most ferocious enemies of the people of the whole world, including the people of Indochina and Southeast Asia.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 20, 1970 No. 4660

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Brilliant "May 7 Directive" Is Guideline for Running Socialist Engineering College Well

- report on an investigation made by Chengchow Engineering College's educational revolution team sent to Ch'iliying

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 7, 1970)

> An educational revolution team of Chengchow Engineering College went to Ch'iliying to help build a chemical fertilizer plant. The teachers and students of the team reformed themselves and integrated themselves with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the process. --SCMP Ed.

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his teaching, "It is necessary to revolutionize education," and inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in Chengchow Engineering College and the revolutionary committee of this college have dispatched a number of educational revolution teams to carry out revolution of education in factories and in the countryside. The team which has gone to Ch'iliying in Hsinhsiang area is a good one. In the past year, the revolutionary teachers and students of this team have on the one hand received re-education from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and, on the other hand, revolutionized education while helping build a chemical fertilizer plant in Ch'iliying. The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "Our

chemical fertilizer plant is an outgrowth of the simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises, the integration of indigenous and foreign methods of production, and the integration of intellectuals with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. It is a great victory of the directive of walking on two legs and a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Revolutionizing Man's Thinking Is a Question of Prime Importance

In April last year, the responsible comrade of Ch'iliying chemical fertilizer plant was asked by the 260,000 poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsinhsiang hsien to come to Chengchow Engineering College to seek help in building a chemical fertilizer plant. Ch'iliying commune was the first red-banner bearer among people's communes throughout the country which Chairman Mao had once inspected. We supported whatever Chairman Mao supported. The propaganda team and the revolutionary committee of this college decided to send some teachers and students of the civil engineering and the chemical engineering department, organized them into an educational revolution team and assigned it with this task.

Most of the teachers and students actively accepted this assignment. But, some others were afraid that "they would not achieve any results" and "they would not learn anything." The propaganda team realized that this state of affairs reflected that the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of education had not been totally eliminated and the basic question of whom we should serve has not yet been solved.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved," the propaganda team on the one hand organized the teachers and students to temper their thinking by laboring together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and, on the other hand, grasped the education in class struggle, struggle between the two lines, and continuation of revolution. It also invited some old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to recall their past bitterness, to think about the happiness in which they now lived, and to tell about the history of struggle between the two lines in Ch'iliying area. Then, it led the teachers and students to recall the class sufferings in the old society and to compare it with the happiness in the new society; to recall the bitterness of being poisoned by the revisionist line of education and to compare it with the sweetness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; to recall the bitterness of being alienated from class struggle, practice and the masses to compare it with the sweetness of being integrated with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Having done this, the teachers and students further studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and increased their political consciousness. They unanimously fought self and criticized revisionism and sharply criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary fallacies of "studying in order to be an official," "putting professionalism in command" and "putting intellectual education in

the first position" in relation to their actual thinking, thereby further arousing their boundless love for great leader Chairman Mao and deep-seated hatred against big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i.

The revolutionary teachers and students made up their minds to take the "May 7" road. They expressed their will to make new contributions in the practical struggle of building Ch'iliying chemical fertilizer plant and revolutionizing education.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Intellectuals often tend to be subjective and individualistic, impractical in their thinking and irresolute in action until they have thrown themselves heart and soul into mass revolutionary struggles, or made up their minds to serve the interests of the masses and become one with them." The teachers and students of this team found Chairman Mao's teaching especially applicable to them when they reviewed the course of their ideological remolding.

In the course of designing and building the pool for collecting used water, a teacher--for fear of losing face if water could not be drained away--disregarded the local condition that there were shifting sands at a depth of two meters and lower, and subjectively designed a 6-meter deep pool. Subsequently, the course of construction was often interrupted by shifting sands and land slides, causing much waste. This incident was an accusation against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education and also exposed the defect of being alienated from politics, practice and the masses.

The teachers and students learned from this that the struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies would involve violence and protracted work and many setbacks, and that only by continuously criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism and learning honestly from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants would they progress continuously. Accordingly, they resolutely struggled against any incipient thought of self and relentlessly criticized any bourgeois idea as soon as it emerged.

A tremendous change takes place in the thinking and feelings of the teachers and students after they have fought together with the workers and peasants in the past year. They have become as rustic as the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants; they sweat as much as the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants do. The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants say: "They are the intellectuals who walk the same road with us--the road of revolution, and whose hearts are linked with ours--red hearts that are loyal to Chairman Mao."

School of a New Type Which Combines Teaching-Learning, Designing and Construction Work

Obeying Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," this team combined teaching-learning, designing and construction work, running itself first as a school and, meanwhile, as a designing department and a construction work team. In the past year, they have designed and helped build three

projects including Ch'iliying Chemical Fertilizer Plant. Meanwhile, the teachers and students have heightened the levels of their political thinking and their work to a very large extent.

This school of a new type has its superiority in several respects:

(1) Under the Party's leadership, the working class firmly grasps the power of education. This team sets up a leading group with workers as its mainstay and with revolutionary teachers and students taking part in it. The workers take charge not only of politics, but also of teaching-learning, designing and construction work. Meanwhile, a contingent of activists in revolution of education has been formed during the practical struggle of educational revolution in the past year. When some teachers and students show wavering and setbacks ideologically, the propaganda team promptly educates them. This insures that revolution of education will constantly progress in triumph in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

(2) Combination of teaching-learning, designing and construction work benefits remolding or thinking of the intellectuals. Before drawing a design, the teachers and students learn from the workers. When meeting a problem in designing, they seek advice from the workers. When discovering a question while doing construction work together with the workers, they get together with the workers to study and solve it. The broad masses of workers take an active part in the revolution of education, constantly giving the teachers and students re-education. The workers say: "They can form one with us."

(3) Education is integrated with productive labor and the quality of teaching is improved. Students of this team not only have heightened their political thinking relatively quickly, but also surpassed graduates of the old-type university in actual ability of work. It happened once that when the teachers were away, the students, on the basis of practice of a preceding stage, accomplished the designing of a project which involved very complicated work. The user unit was deeply satisfied with this project. The teachers were greatly surprised when they returned and saw this design. They said: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line surely brings up useful people."

(4) Technical innovation in designing and construction work is promoted. Doing construction work together with the workers on the worksite, the designers can seek advice from the workers at any moment and solve their doubts and difficult problems. Because the teachers and students had integrated themselves better with the workers and peasants, 8 tons of rolled steel was saved by using 3,000 square meters of wooden beams and slabs in the structural design of rebuilding of the posts and telecommunications building of the telegraphic bureau of Hsinhsiang municipality.

A Worksite Is Taken as Classroom, Teaching-Learning Is Conducted in the Course of Production

The purpose of taking the worksite as the classroom is to integrate classroom teaching and on-the-spot teaching with designing and construction work in accordance with the needs of designing and construction work. The course of teaching-learning can be chiefly divided into the three stages of explaining questions by enlightenment, putting the knowledge into practice, and making improvement by exchange of experience and by application.

Before making a design, the workers' opinions are solicited through investigation and study and the teachers explain the basic principles and the methods of calculation and suggest some reference materials for the students to study. Then the students carry out designing under the guidance of the workers and the teachers. When the design is completed, the students of each group take part in the items of construction work they have designed, and examine the theories they have learned and the design they have made. Finally, the teachers and the students sit together at a meeting to sum up and exchange experience and the teachers make commentaries theoretically.

In this way, it is possible to go through a complete course of teaching-learning from individual cases to ordinary cases and from practice to theory. The students not only learn theories, but also learn skills in the course of practice.

This way of teaching-learning is completely agreeable to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice--understanding--again practice--again understanding." It is good in three respects.

1. The teachers teach lessons thoroughly and the students learn the lessons vividly. The teachers teach lessons by the method of enlightening and the students, bearing in mind the problems met in designing and construction work, learn what is urgently needed and learn things to the point, subsequently heightening relatively quickly their abilities to analyze and solve problems independently.

Take the course of surveying for example. In the past, the students learned this course for six months in the classroom. Because theory was separated from practice, the students did not know how to use a theodolite on the worksite. This time, in the practice of construction work, the students used it while learning the theories, and learned to master it in four or five days.

This method of teaching-learning thoroughly changes the former practice that "students listened to their teacher in class, delved into books after class, but were unable to solve problems met."

2. Political education is closely combined with technical education, promoting revolutionization of thinking of the teachers and students. The teachers and students are shouldering the heavy load of national reconstruction. They adopt an attitude of responsibility of a high degree in designing.

For example, when designing the framework of the warehouse for storing products in the chemical fertilizer plant, they adopted beams of steel and wood. But, as steel was lacking, they adopted square wooden beams exclusively, thinking that this might be more economical. They made an investigation and found that, under the local conditions, this was not economical but was much more expensive. The teachers and students immediately criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of alienating education from production, practice and the masses. With the help of the workers, they adopted round wooden beams instead of square wooden beams. They learned an impressive lesson, saying: "If the designers do not revolutionize their thinking, they will still be unable to integrate theory with practice even if they are on the worksite."

3. The students make improvement through discussion and application, thereby fully exploiting their enthusiasm. The students tell about their experience in designing and construction work, while the teachers emphatically explain to them the theories, extensively carrying out the activity of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers, and soldiers teaching one another." Teaching of lessons by students is good in two respects: (1) Students know very well about one another and see clearly where the doubts and difficult problems are and what needs explanation. (2) The lesson can be taught more graphically and vividly. The students are very energetic and they teach a lesson by the method of discussion.

This team takes Mao Tse-tung's thought as its command, proceeds from the needs of the three great revolutionary movements, and conducts various courses of study in accordance with the needs of production. The students learn what is urgently needed in accordance with the needs of production and in the principle of learning what is needed and making up what was lacking. The teachers and students learn an impressive lesson, saying: "We carry on teaching-learning in accordance with the needs of production. We closely combine the basic course, the technical basic course and the special course in dealing with all work ranging from the foundation to the roof and from the pillar to the floor of a house. When we complete a project, we shall not only have finished studying the book, but also have learned to apply what we have studied."

Proceeding from the needs of production, this team has begun to accumulate some new teaching materials suitable to the needs of socialist construction.

For example, when designing a certain chemical works, they met with a question of designing and calculation of the side beam. They looked up several textbooks dealing with reinforced concrete but could not find an answer. Later, they sought advice from the workers as they did in the past, and compiled some new teaching materials which filled two pages, and solved this problem. The students said: "You must not belittle these two pages. We can understand and firmly remember what is in them. The materials cannot be found in the thick books. We can solve problems by means of these two pages."

Chairman Mao points out: "Students must be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience. They should return to practice of production after a few years' study in school." To help the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants master scientific and technical knowledge, this team also sets up a short-term training class. Results of practice show that these workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have high political consciousness and rich practical experience and they can understand the lesson more deeply and remember them more firmly and make faster progress than ordinary students. They unanimously agree that if students are selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, the period of study in the engineering college may be greatly shortened.

"Three-in-One" Ranks of Teachers with Workers as Mainstay

Chairman Mao points out: "In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." The educational revolution team of Chengchow Engineering College which has gone to Ch'iliying takes the worksite as the classroom, carries out teaching-learning in the course of production, and gradually sets up a "three-in-one" contingent of teachers with workers as its mainstay.

The worker teachers have high political consciousness and teach lessons with strong proletarian affection. They not only teach books but also educate the man. Every lesson they teach is accompanied by education in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and in the continuation of revolution. The students say: "Every lesson the workers teach us increases our loyalty to Chairman Mao."

The worker teachers have rich practical experience. They teach the lesson and make demonstration simultaneously, while the students listen to them and carry out practice simultaneously and can learn many things which they formerly could not learn from books and in school. The students are deeply impressed, saying: "We can understand, see and feel the lessons the workers teach us. We can learn them quickly, remember them firmly and apply them." The workers mainly talk about building and construction work while the teachers lay emphasis on mechanics and structure. Combining these lessons together, the students learn not only practical knowledge, but also theoretical knowledge.

The remolding of the teachers' thinking is an important question in the building of the "three-in-one" contingent of teachers. The aim of this remolding is first to solve the basic question of whom we serve and then to solve the question of studying professional work once again. This educational revolution team uses and remolds the teachers simultaneously on the first line of educational revolution, uses them on the basis of remolding them, and continuously remolds them while using them.

This team has 18 teachers. After going through the practice of educational revolution, many of them have made tremendous progress in politics and in teaching. As a result of being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, and being widely parted from the three great revolutionary movements, they made many mistakes on the worksites. The workers asked a certain teacher many questions, but the teacher could not answer. Accordingly, the teachers got together with the workers to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. While making criticism, they dug at the roots and remolded themselves. After that, they had fewer problems.

The teachers also have learned deeply from the practice of educational revolution that the various specialties of the old universities were separated too clearly from one another. Teachers of structure did not know construction work, and teachers of construction work did not know structure. This was far from enough to meet the needs of educational revolution and socialist construction. The teachers must learn from the workers and peasants in practice and from those who have practical experience, and develop in the direction of being versed in one subject while being also capable of many other subjects.

This educational revolution team holds this point of view: The contingent of teachers of a socialist engineering college should be composed of workers, teachers, and engineers and technicians who have practical experience. The workers have rich practical experience, the teachers have much more book knowledge, and the engineers and technicians are relatively experienced in designing. In the course of teaching, they show their skills to the full, make up for their shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points. The three of them together will form a very powerful force.

Investigation Group under Honan Provincial
Revolutionary Committee and Worker-PLA
Propaganda Team stationed in Chengchow
Engineering College

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SENT-DOWN CADRES

Large Number of Cadres Settling in Kiangsi Province Are Filled with Ardor to Continue Revolution

(NCNA-English Nanchang, May 11, 1970)

several tens of thousands of cadres in kiangsi province who went a year and more ago to settle in the people's communes have profoundly changed their ideology and made contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside. they have achieved this by seizing the excellent opportunity given them to study conscientiously once again and to integrate themselves firmly with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

in october 1968 the "people's daily" published our great leader chairman mao's brilliant directive "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour." this encouraged the cadres in kiangsi who saw the opportunity to revolutionize themselves as showing chairman mao's great solicitude. it gave them the chance to receive a re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers so as to revolutionize their ideology. group after group of cadres, working in various organizations, teachers and medical workers have gone to settle in the countryside.

over the past year and more, these cadres have lived and worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants, learned from them modestly and fostered profound proletarian feelings for them. this has made them more keenly aware of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and promoted the revolutionization of their own thinking.

a number of veteran cadres who had held leading posts in the provincial or administrative region leading organs, after settling in the countryside, have modestly accepted re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and are their willing pupils. they have developed close ties with the masses, like fish in water and are more vigorous in continuing the revolution.

they said: "in order to follow chairman mao closely in making revolution all the time one must never divorce oneself from the masses; that means that one must never divorce oneself from productive labour."

many young cadres who settle in the production brigades in the old revolutionary bases of chingkang mountains, juichin and hsingkuo, have made great efforts to learn the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle from the poor and lower-middle peasants and take part in productive labour with a will. their ideas and feelings have changed and began to shift to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. they said: "now we are in the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants we are really striving to revolutionize ourselves."

in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, these cadres are both the pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants

and their good advisers, thus contributing their share to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

over the past year and more, with their help, the production brigades in almost all counties of the province have set up re-diffusion stations. many production teams have run evening schools for the study of mao tsetung thought. the cadres help the peasants study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and popularize mao tsetung thought, constantly spurring the rural mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, they and the poor and lower-middle peasants have relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash including "san tzu yi pao" (footnote) and "put work points in command" and criticized capitalist trends in the countryside. this dealt sharp blows to the sabotage by a handful of class enemies and consolidated the socialist position in the countryside.

in the spring and winter of 1969, a number of cadres settling in the countryside, under the leadership of local party organizations and revolutionary committees, went to less advanced people's communes and production brigades and helped the cadres at the grassroots level and poor and lower-middle peasants pay close attention to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this helped a number of less advanced people's communes and production brigades make progress. a river crossing kuangfeng county used to inundate the fields during the high water season every year. last winter and this spring over 700 cadres who have settled in the countryside fought shoulder to shoulder with the poor and lower-middle peasants for one month and more to build a 120-kilometre-long dyke and dredge 12 tributaries. as a result, 80 per cent of the fields are assured of harvests even if there is drought or waterlogging.

the medical workers and teachers who settled in the countryside have in the past year or more trained more than 10,000 "barefoot doctors" and a great number of teachers throughout the province for the poor and lower-middle peasants, promoting the vigorous progress of medical and health work and education in the countryside, especially in the hilly areas.

the cadres in the province have settled in the villages together with educated young people. the cadres enthusiastically help the poor and lower-middle peasants in re-educating the young people. in the erhtu people's commune in yihuang county, the cadres help the educated young people persevere in studying chairman mao's works every day, run mao tsetung thought study classes and report on good experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they often take the young people to the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants, who tell them how they suffered in the old society and the history of class struggle in the villages. the cadres also help the poor and lower-middle peasants know what is in the minds of the young people, so that they can deal with their specific problems.

in the chingkangshan, yichun and chiuchiang administrative regions, the cadres are eager to help the educated young people improve their welfare. they lead them in reclaiming waste land and growing vegetables, building houses and making farm tools and utensils. so the young people learn to foster the fine style of self-reliance and hard struggle. they say:

"the poor and lower-middle peasants give us real education, and the cadres give us real help. they are good teachers and good guides. we are taking the road pointed out by chairman mao, of integrating with the workers and peasants. the more we advance, the brighter our prospects become and the more vigorous we grow."

the cadres going to the villages have been well tempered in the past year or more during the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they have revolutionized their thinking and raised their class consciousness. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise them warmly. in various parts of the province, a number of outstanding cadres have been elected leading members of party organizations or members of revolutionary committees of brigades or communes. they have reinforced the leading groups at the basic level. "they are both 'officials' and common people," the poor and lower-middle peasants say. the peasants are eager to tell the cadres what is on their minds, and to ask for their help when difficulties arise. a number of cadres have had the honour to join the communist party. they have proved themselves to be advanced elements of the proletariat. some 20 per cent of all the cadres who settled in the villages have been elected activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

footnote: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, an increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

RUSTICATION OF URBAN YOUTH

Educated Nanking Girl Matures Quickly in Countryside

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 12, 1970)

warmly responding to the great leader chairman mao's call, an educated girl named lu hsiao-ping left nanking for the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. modestly learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants in the three great revolutionary struggles -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment she has been well tempered and made great progress in revolutionizing her thinking in the past five years.

large numbers of educated youth in nanking set off for the countryside in 1964, in line with chairman mao's teaching that the intellectuals should integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. lu hsiao-ping was then a primary school graduate of 15 years old. she was from a poor peasant family. for the liberation of the proletariat and other labouring people, her father joined the revolution many years earlier and her eldest brother joined the people's liberation army later to fight against the enemy. her father was arrested by the chiang kai-shek gangsters on the eve of liberation and he was unyielding to the grave. the barbarous enemy, clamouring to "root out" the martyr's descendents, killed two of her brothers, one 16 and the other 14. lu hsiao-ping, who has been brought up under the guidance of mao tsetung thought after liberation, loves chairman mao boundlessly and is determined

to carry out her father's will and become a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

with her classmates she studied this instruction of chairman mao, "in the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." she eagerly asked to go to the countryside.

because she was so young, some people urged her to stay in town. but lu hsiao-ping said: "many revolutionary martyrs struggled at the risk of their lives for the revolution. how can i stay in the city and lead an easy life?" the leadership accepted her application. filled with revolutionary pride, lu hsiao-ping went on november 4, 1964, to the hsienchuang production team of the yuwan production brigade of the chiensheh people's commune in liuho county, kiangsu province.

at that time lu hsiao-ping was short and weak. she could not handle a hoe or a shoulder-pole at first. she was very tired after a day's work. but she was determined to carry on. in the busy rice transplanting season, she worked day and night alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants and never complained. she persisted in working although her hands ached.

collecting silt to be used for manure is one of the toughest farm jobs and usually done by able-bodied men. during the busy season there were not enough able-bodied men to do this job. so lu hsiao-ping made up her mind to try. when she began working in a sampan, her footing was unsteady and her hands were clumsy. she lost her balance one time and fell into the rivulet, water reaching her waist. she hauled herself back in the boat and encouraged herself with chairman mao's words: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." she took up the long-handled scoop and went on lifting silt. thanks to her painstaking efforts in learning and to the poor and lower-middle peasants' help, she at last became the first woman member in the production team who could collect silt.

brought up in the new society, lu hsiao-ping had not experienced the bitterness of the old society. to help her become politically mature quickly, the poor and lower-middle peasants often described to her the misery of their families and the village so as to raise her class consciousness. she made efforts to learn from the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

she once noticed a poor peasant woman who always wore a very patched jacket and who was reluctant to replace it with a new one. she said to the woman: "why, your jacket is so worn. why not get a new one?" the poor peasant recounted her life. "in the old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants went about in rags. we could not even have patched clothing. now we've been emancipated and lead a good life. we should not forget the past. we should not forget the oppressed people in the world. our living standards are much better, but we should be as frugal as when we were poor." lu hsiao-ping felt that the peasant woman's few words contained a great deal of truth. she came to realize that the poor and lower-middle peasants were her best teachers. so she became still more determined to take the road of integrating herself with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, lu hsiao-ping and the poor and lower-middle peasants

rebelled against a handful of party persons in power taking the capitalist road. they exposed and criticized the crimes committed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. some class enemies, attempting to sabotage the great cultural revolution, tried to induce the educated young people who had settled down in the rural areas to return to the cities. they wanted to prevent the young people from taking the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers. opening the red book "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", lu hsiao-ping in real earnest re-studied chairman mao's teachings: "how should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? how can we tell? there can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice" and "if today he integrates himself with the masses of workers and peasants, then today he is a revolutionary; if tomorrow he ceases to do so or turns round to oppress the common people, then he becomes a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." greatly enlightened, she was convinced that whether they stayed or went back to the cities was a major issue of whether they wanted to make revolution or not, a major struggle between the two lines. rebutting the class enemy, she said sharply: "chairman mao's revolutionary line calls for educated young people to the countryside to become one with the workers, and peasants. i intend to follow chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation"

not reconciled to their defeat, the handful of class enemies surreptitiously pulled down the house in which hsiao-ping lived when the girl went out to work with the commune members, in an attempt to scare her. but, armed with mao tsetung thought, hsiao-ping was not frightened. she said, "the class enemies have pulled down my house, but they can't shake my iron will to struggle in the countryside all my life." infuriated by the enemies' sabotage, the poor and lower-middle peasants came over to encourage hsiao-ping and warmly invited her to live and eat in their homes. moved to tears by this, hsiao-ping vowed: chairman mao, i, a revolutionary martyr's daughter, will always be loyal to you. i will always take the road of integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation"

lu hsiao-ping gained knowledge of production, raised her consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and won the trust of the poor and lower-middle peasants. in 1969, they elected her a vice-chairman of the brigade's revolutionary committee and a standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the administrative region, and to other posts. she had the honour of attending the celebrations of the twentieth national day in peking last october and, to her great joy, saw the great leader chairman mao.

lu hsiao-ping faced a new test: how to maintain her sterling qualities as a revolutionary young person, now that she had become known and her position had changed? with this problem in mind, she repeatedly studied chairman mao's works and found the answer: she must set strict demands on herself in line with the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat set by chairman mao, never divorce herself from labour, forge close ties with the masses and serve the people whole-heartedly.

over the past year or more, lu hsiao-ping has participated in collective labour regularly, no matter how busy she is. last year, she put in 226 work-days though meetings took up a lot of her time. she maintains close ties with the commune members through working and studying with them. she also pays much attention to the well-being of the masses and takes the difficulties of the masses as her own. when the houses of some poor peasant commune members needed repairs, she helped them from her own savings. when some young educated people who came to the countryside did not have a house, she pitched in and helped the poor and lower-middle peasants transport the materials needed and prepared plaster to provide housing for them all. she is very strict with herself. after her house was destroyed by the class enemies, she lived in a thatched hut put up with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants. this hut was the lowest and smallest of all the houses in the team. seeing that lu hsiao-ping was satisfied with her thatched hut and was determined to stay on in the countryside, the poor and lower-middle peasants complimented her, but thought she should have better housing. while she was away from home at a meeting one day, they built her a two-roomed tiled house. but the consideration of the poor and lower-middle peasants made her uneasy. the question came to her mind: "since some of the poor and lower-middle peasants don't have tiled houses to live, how can i live in such a good house?" she said to the commune members: "it doesn't matter if i live in a poor house. but it does matter much if my thinking becomes poor. more personal comfort will make me forget the past suffering, forget the poor and lower-middle peasants and forget my class brothers all over the world who are still living in misery exclamation" she insisted on giving the house to the team while she continued to live in the small hut.

the poor and lower-middle peasants are very happy to see lu hsiao-ping steadily growing under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. they praise her as "a good daughter of the poor and lower-middle peasants".

MODEL ARMY MAN

Red Armyman Continues to Make Revolution

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 12, 1970)

the vice-chairman of the pailungchiang forestry administrative bureau of kansu province, northwest china, is hu chuan-hsien who joined the red army in 1929. he closely followed the great leader chairman mao on the long march and in numerous battles and performed meritorious service to the revolution during the years of revolution. in the present socialist revolution, he is conscientiously arming himself with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and keeps the vigorous revolutionary spirit of hard struggle of the red army. he fights all year round in the forest-covered mountains and the lumberman affectionately call him "a towering pine tree".

the leadership advised him early in 1966 to retire because he was too old and weak for the work. he thought to himself: "the revolution is not over and the long march continues. i won't quit the fierce revolutionary struggle exclamation" he asked to be transferred to where the conditions were the

hardest. at his persistent request, the party organization sent him to the pailungchiang forestry administrative bureau. at the foot of the minshan mountain, the pailungchiang forests reminded him of the days when he had passed them on the long march. he said in high spirits: "i will follow chairman mao as closely as i did on the long march and carry the revolution through to the end exclamation" he developed close ties with the revolutionary lumbermen, struggled at their side and implemented firmly and defended resolutely chairman mao's revolutionary line. he was elected vice-chairman when the bureau's revolutionary committee was set up.

hu chuan-hsien recognizes that cadre participation in collective productive labour is of fundamental importance in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. since becoming vice-chairman of the bureau revolutionary committee, he has acted upon chairman mao's teaching: "remain one of the common people while serving as an official", and persisted in collective productive labour. even when he is on inspection tours, he joins the workers in felling trees or building roads. before a spot is marked out for felling, he leads the team in making surveys, negotiating mountains and forests. he often says: "only by doing my share in collective productive labour can i be one of the masses. i will always remain an ordinary fighter in both the revolution and production".

in october 1968, chairman mao's instruction was published: "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled." in response to chairman mao's great call, hu chuan-hsien volunteered to go to the most difficult place. people tried to dissuade him, pointing to his advanced age and his poor health due to the wounds he sustained in the wars. but he would not yield and with dozens of office workers went to the highway construction office, which operated on the high mountains under harsh conditions, to be re-educated by the workers.

in building roads to transport timber, the workers have to cut through cliffs and build bridges. the job is heavy and life is hard. the section where old hu worked was assigned to build a road meandering the rugged slopes above ravines. after they reached the work site, there was a heavy snow-fall before they had time to put up their tents. the temperature plummeted and they were chilled to the bone. some comrades hastily improvised a shelter for old hu, who instead urged that someone else make use of it. he insisted on sleeping in the open beside the workers. he told them that it warmed him body and soul to be with them. the old red armyman's revolutionary spirit gave them added strength in overcoming difficulties. early the next morning, old hu and the others crawled out of their snow-laden quilts and set to the work. led by old hu, they mastered the difficult terrain and finished the work ahead of time so that timber could be transported to different parts of the country in support of socialist construction.

chairman mao teaches: "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle". hu chuan-hsien always bears in mind chairman mao's teaching, keeps to the style of plain living and hard work and remains an ordinary worker in town or countryside, as an ordinary cadre or a

leading cadre. his shirt has patch upon patch; he has worn the same cotton-padded trousers for seven winters and they are covered with patches, but he still wears them. at one work site where he was doing manual labour, he organized the workers to build kilns in their spare time, braving cold and snow, to provide the charcoal they use for heating. this saved the state a large amount of money.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Southwest China Minority Area Expands Industry Rapidly

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 12, 1970)

chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard work have enabled the hungho hani-yi autonomous chou in yunnan province, southwest china, to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in expanding local industry.

firmly adhering to these principles, the revolutionary workers of various nationalities in the autonomous chou in less than a year built a number of small industrial enterprises which have greatly helped the development of farm production.

the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party convened in april of last year gave tremendous inspiration to the workers. since then, they have put into operation more than 20 small factories and mines, including iron works, coal mines, fertilizer, chemical and electric motor plants and paper mills. more iron works, cement plants, plastic and other factories are under construction.

the autonomous chou recorded an increase of 32 per cent in the value of industrial output in the first quarter of this year, compared with the same period of 1969. industrial enterprises outstripped the state production plan for the three months by 14 per cent and successfully trial-produced dozens of new products, including trucks and walking tractors.

the hungho hani-yi autonomous chou, situated on china's southwestern frontier, had few industrial enterprises before. after studying the brilliant documents of the ninth party congress conscientiously, the revolutionary workers resolved to develop industry at the greatest possible speed. they regard this as a concrete action to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." this strengthened their determination and quickened the pace of industrial growth.

when construction of an iron-smelting plant in yuanyang county started, the workers faced many difficulties. but they studied and applied chairman mao's works in a living way, worked in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and, in little more than two months, turned out up-to-standard pig iron.

all the new factories and workshops built in kochiu city were completed at record speed. they include chemical, pharmaceutical, electric motor and spark plug plants.

the autonomous chou regards helping agriculture as its important task in developing local industry. agricultural machinery plants in most of the chou's counties and towns have begun serial production of threshers, rice transplanters, water turbine pumps, water turbines, rice grinders and other farm implements and machines to meet the needs of agricultural production. in the past six months, two factories in kochiu city alone have produced more than 1,100 electric motors and transformers of various types, which the commune members welcome.

many factories which could produce only sickles, hoes and simple farm machines before the great proletarian cultural revolution, broke with foreign conventions and found ways to use small machine-tools in making big machines during the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. as a result, they have turned out friction presses, punch machines and special equipment for making walking tractors. this has created good conditions for expanding production of agricultural machines.

COAL MINING

Expansion of Local Coalmining in East China Area Increases Self-Sufficiency

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 12, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary coal-miners of southern kiangsu province, east china, have brought the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle into full play in opening new mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they turned out considerably more coal in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding period of last year.

the coalfields in southern kiangsu can now supply the needs of many industries in nanking, wuhsi, chenchiang and other cities in the region and the coal produced has done much to develop local industry and agriculture. thus, the miners have made a new contribution in rapidly freeing the region from its long-standing dependence on coal supplies from china's northern areas.

the speedy expansion of coalmining in southern kiangsu is a great victory for invincible mao tsetung thought, a splendid result of the consistent implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. early in 1958, the revolutionary masses of southern kiangsu, acting on the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by our great leader chairman mao, opened many small and medium-sized coalmines by indigenous methods. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in kiangsu frantically pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and spread such nonsense as "the local coalfields aren't worth exploiting" and "it's better to buy coal than extract it." they forced almost all of the newly-opened coalmines in southern kiangsu to close down.

soon after its establishment, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee led the revolutionary masses in

repudiating the crime committed by liu shao-chi and his agents in sabotaging the coal industry. everyone maintained that intensified efforts to build up a local coal industry were needed if they were to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" as well as to go ahead with the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in order to do a good job in expanding coalmining in southern kiangsu as quickly as possible, the revolutionary committees at all levels strengthened their leadership over this work. responsible members of the provincial revolutionary committee made on-the-spot investigations into coal deposits and personally directed the important battle to open up new coalfields in southern kiangsu. leading members of revolutionary committees at various levels, who also went to the forefront of the battle, grasped typical examples and summed up advanced experience. they used the experience obtained in specific places to guide the work in other places. as a result, the construction of coalfields in the region was developed vigorously.

the revolutionary committees at various levels have firmly grasped the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought as the fundamental link so as to heighten the miners' political consciousness and revolutionize people's thinking. this has been the decisive factor for the tremendous achievements in the coal industry in southern kiangsu.

at mao tsetung thought study classes held at all levels, the miners have studied over and over again chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and vice-chairman lin piao's political report to the ninth party congress. this has made them more keenly aware of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and heightened their enthusiasm for opening up coalfields for the revolution. the miners boldly faced up all kinds of hardships, determined to sink the mines and turn out coal in the spirit of seizing the day, seizing the hour.

in the course of opening up the coalfields, the revolutionary workers have conscientiously carried out chairman mao's great policy of self-reliance and hard struggle. breaking with the old convention that machinery must come before sinking a mine, they put up several mat sheds and started work. they dug exploratory shafts to survey the resources, used indigenous methods to overcome the shortage of equipment and made painstaking efforts to acquire skills, learning as they went along. in working on a high tension transmission project at one mine in suchou near the taihu lake, they carried on with the job in a strong gale although convention ruled out navigation on the taihu lake when a moderate gale was blowing. thanks to the workers' strenuous efforts, the electricity transmission project scheduled to be completed in two years was finished in five months.

now, when revolution and production are going ahead splendidly, the revolutionary miners in the coalfields of southern kiangsu are determined to remain modest and prudent and to speed up the opening up of coalfields so as to produce more good coal for the country and make greater contributions, thus getting rid of the unsatisfactory state of affairs whereby the region was dependent on coal supplies from china's northern areas.

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Brings About Radical Change in Printing and Dyeing Process

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 11, 1970)

under the brilliance of mao tsetung thought, the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the printing and dyeing industry in shanghai have dared to think and to act in revolutionary spirit and carried out a mass movement for technical innovations. thanks to their efforts, they have invented a new technological process -- "printing and dyeing at one stroke", thus ridding the printing and dyeing industry of its technical backwardness and opening up a new road for developing the country's printing and dyeing industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the new process prints and dyes at one stroke with a new machine, compared with the ten processes involved in printing and dyeing before. the birth of this new process has proclaimed the bankruptcy of the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. it is a great victory for chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

shanghai's printing and dyeing technology was copied from western capitalist countries. after liberation, it was extremely difficult to change things because of the restrictions placed by the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy and other trash of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi in industry. the old technique involved ten processes, including singeing, scouring and bleaching, and the whole process took 36 hours. this greatly affected the thickness and durability of the finished cotton print. it demanded intensive labour and consumed large amounts of coal, caustic soda and water, thus wasting a lot of state resources.

as early as 1958, under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the printing and dyeing workers of shanghai did away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds. they boldly suggested technical innovations. but these were turned down by the handful of capitalist roaders and the bourgeois technical "authorities".

the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao has smashed the obstacles set up by the handful of capitalist-roaders and their sabotage. the shanghai printing and dyeing workers became determined to break with foreign conventions and thoroughly transform the whole technique of printing and dyeing, so as to ensure that china's printing and dyeing industry would develop in way that gave greater, faster, better and more economical results.

leading departments at different levels and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee encouraged the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm. the revolutionary committee of the shanghai textile industrial bureau first organized "three-in-one" technical innovation groups composed of workers, cadres

and technicians in two bleaching and dyeing plants. in coordination with relevant scientific research units these groups made studies and experiments.

in the course of transforming the old technology, the printing and dyeing workers, holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, made a deep and scientific analysis of it and criticised its capitalist essence, theoretical basis and every process involved. they did away with irrational processes, including singeing and scouring, while at the same time adopting some of the rational features in a critical way. after six months or so of experiments, they finally invented a new complete technological process which is in line with the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the 27.8 metre-long new machine is electronically controlled and is automatic. a bolt of cloth can be dyed in 20 minutes. this has greatly raised efficiency. the cotton prints produced by this new process are of increased durability and meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

after adopting the new technological process, consumption of the different raw materials was greatly reduced. statistics show that for the production of a given amount of coloured cloth, the new process saves 50 per cent of coal and electricity, 70 per cent of water and a large amount of caustic soda and other raw materials. this reduces costs by ten per cent and saves large amount of labour power and factory buildings and equipment.

WATER CONSERVANCY

South China Region Scores Great Achievements in Water Conservancy and Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 11, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members as well as rural revolutionary cadres in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, undertook large-scale water conservancy and capital construction for agriculture from last winter to this spring.

they ensured that another 160,000 hectares will provide good grain harvests despite drought and water-logging and reclaimed over 78,000 hectares. this provides very favourable conditions for advancing agricultural production in kwangsi and winning good harvests this year.

this large autonomous region, which has a warm climate and acequate rainfall, has many good conditions for developing agricultural production. under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, the region had no water conservancy project and most of the paddy fields was devoted to single cropping rice.

after liberation, under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao, the people of various nationalities throughout the region launched a mass campaign for water

conservancy and capital construction. constant expansion of the double cropping rice acreage and well-irrigated land ensured bumper harvests for years running.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of various nationalities in kwangsi took a firm hold of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution. with invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in water conservancy and capital construction for farming pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and gave an impetus to the development of water conservancy works and capital construction for agriculture.

the people pressed forward with the greatest farm construction in local history last winter and this spring, under the inspiration of the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and chairman mao's call: "unite to win still greater victories".

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the paiteh production brigade in the hochih administrative region built four small reservoirs in the hills within three months. this provided irrigation for most of their farmland. they did not ask the state for a single cent.

the tuchieh brigade in yishan county, under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, before the cultural revolution started to build a pumping station of complicated structure according to bourgeois conventions for irrigating 60 hectares. the project was not finished three years after it was started. last year the brigade set about building many small irrigation projects in line with the principle of giving priority to small projects. as a result, it extended its acreage of well-irrigated farms by 47 hectares.

by relying on their own efforts, the commune members of the hungtu brigade in the tuan yao autonomous county dug a tunnel through hills and ditches, extending their well-irrigated land from half a hectare to 110 hectares.

inspired by the examples of these three brigades, the whole hochih administrative region launched an unprecedented mass movement for water conservancy and capital construction for agriculture last winter and this spring. this added 13,000 hectares of well-irrigated land and 7,600 hectares of new farmland to the region.

the kwangsi people have followed chairman mao's great teaching: "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains" in order to make still greater contributions in building the great socialist motherland. they display the thorough-going revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they have created many fields that provide stable high yields despite dry spells or water-logging.

the commune members along the bac bo gulf have pooled their efforts over the past year to transform nature. thanks to their hard efforts against winds and waves, they completed 39 projects reclaiming land from the sea, built 20 kilometres of dykes and reclaimed more than 3,300 hectares.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness", the people in kwangsi take these great achievements as a starting point in continuing the revolution. they are determined to fulfil the tasks set by the ninth party congress even faster and better and achieve still greater victories in revolution and production, so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland. .

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Venezuelan National Liberation Army, Revolutionary Party Greet China's Success in Launching Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a letter from the national command of the national liberation army (faln) and the central committee of the revolutionary party of venezuela, which extended the warmest greetings on china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite.

the letter said: "the soul-stirring tune of 'tungfanghung (the east is red)' transmitted from the first man-made satellite put into orbit by the glorious chinese people signifies a new victory for the glorious chinese revolution, a revolution which today represents the vanguard in all revolutionary movements. it signifies a welling up of new courage in the hearts of the peoples, who are fighting against imperialist oppression and revisionist schemes, and the fortification of their faith in the potentials of a people who, despite the fact that they were in the most distressing backward state barely twenty years ago, are today, at the beginning of this new decade, outstanding pioneers in all spheres of human invention."

the letter said: "we venezuelan revolutionaries believe that the new chinese man-made satellite is not only a triumph for the great chinese people but also a victory for the peoples all over the world, particularly those who are fighting arms in hand on all the colonized continents and who regard every victory, technological or political, of the chinese people as their own."

the letter pointed out that the successful launching of china's man-made earth satellite was a real result of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the earth satellite, it added, "is today filling the reactionaries with fear and bringing joy to the revolutionaries on earth with the tune of 'tungfanghung (the east is red)'".

in conclusion, the letter extended the warmest greetings and the firmest support to chairman mao tsetung, the valiant and wise teacher of the chinese people and the guide to their victories, and to the communist party of china and the heroic chinese people.

CAMBODIA

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Announces Severance of Diplomatic Relations with United States

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1970)

the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea in a statement issued here yesterday announced its severance of diplomatic relations with the united states. full text of the statement follows:

> statement of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. on the rupture of diplomatic relations with the government of the united states of america

experience shows that the american imperialists were and remain to be the most ferocious, most implacable, most treacherous and most dangerous enemies of the cambodian people, of their policy of national independence, peace and neutrality, and of their leader samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state.

the american imperialists refused to sign the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china.

they created the aggressive seato pact. they flagrantly bombed and strafed our frontier villages, rendering thousands of women, children and old people innocent victims in addition to grave material damage.

finally the c.i.a., on nixon's orders, started a course of action culminating in the military coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, and the installation in phnom penh a fascist and racist dictatorial regime at the u.s. imperialists' disposal headed by lon nol-sirik matak.

in the past few days, trampling underfoot their solemn statement of recognizing and respecting the policy of national independence, peace and neutrality of cambodia, and the territorial integrity of our country within its present borders, the american imperialists have invaded our country on a large scale and savagely bombed our defenceless cities and villages.

this typical intervention of the american imperialists in our internal affairs runs counter to all international laws. its sole purpose is to save the tottering lon nol-sirik matak regime unanimously spurned by the cambodian people, because the whole world has come to see and is aware that without this criminal, large-scale intervention, the armed forces of the n.u.f.k. would already be in phnom penh at this moment.

this extension of the war on the indo-chinese peninsula is a direct threat to national independence and peace in southeast asia and the world.

in the face of this grave escalation, all the people and countries cherishing peace and freedom and in solidarity with our people heroically fighting to regain their sacred rights, have most severely denounced and condemned the invasion of cambodia by the american-south vietnamese troops.

in view of these crimes and this unjustifiable invasion committed by the american imperialists and in view of their typical violations of the solemn statements which had led to the resumption of diplomatic relations between cambodia and the united states, the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k., the sole legal and legitimate government of the cambodian people, decides to sever from this day all diplomatic and consular relations with the government of the united states. the responsibility for this rupture rests entirely and solely with the american government.

the royal government of national union avails itself of this occasion to renew its appeal to the peace- and freedom-loving people and countries in the world to firmly support the just cause of the cambodian people by refusing to recognize and cooperate with the lon nol-sirik matak puppet regime.

peking, may 10, 1970

Statement of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1970)

the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea issued a statement here yesterday. full text of the statement follows:

statement of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k.

the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. reiterates that it is not a "government in exile". moreover, it reiterates that three of its members continue to lead our armed forces in battle in our own country; this proves that the government of national union has deep roots in cambodia. with the extension of the liberated areas, the other members of the government will return to our beloved motherland to carry on the fighting and organize the administration of the country in conformity with the political programme of the n.u.f.k.

furthermore, the swiftness with which the cambodian people have responded extensively to the march 23, 1970 historic appeal of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and the vigour with which the national liberation army of the n.u.f.k. has dealt blows at the american troops and the mercenary troops of saigon, which dared to trample on the soil of our country, and at the troops of the lon nol-sirik matak apprentices-dictators, lackeys of the c.i.a. -- all this clearly shows that the royal government of national union has the full and enthusiastic support of the cambodian people.

since the american imperialists have the impudence to attack the sovereignty, peace and neutrality of our motherland, the cambodian people will assuredly counter-attack them triumphantly.

peking, may 10, 1970

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives Envoys of Various Countries to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea received here today the envoys of various countries to china and had a long talk with them.

the envoys from the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the democratic republic of viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea, albania, rumania, algeria, syria, sudan, yugoslavia, iraq, cuba, south yemen, the people's republic of congo, mauritania, hungary, nepal, ceylon, yemen, mali, czechoslovakia, zambia, sweden, guinea, france, the united arab republic, tanzania, the soviet union, morocco, mongolia, bulgaria, laos, poland, the democratic republic of germany and pakistan, and the chief of the office of the palestine liberation organization in peking were received.

han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china was also received.

present on the occasion was penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea.

present also were: chan youran, minister of popular education and youth, ngo hou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs, thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, major general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament and huot sambath, minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and ker meas, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the royal government of national union of cambodia to china.

samdech norodom sihanouk in his talk cited numerous facts to thoroughly lay bare u.s. imperialism as the sworn enemy of the three indo-chinese peoples. u.s. imperialism has sabotaged the geneva agreements, violated international law and the united nations charter, undermined peace, unity and independence of the three indo-chinese countries, and trampled on the policy of peace, neutrality, independence, non-alignment and national harmony which cambodia has pursued for 15 years.

samdech norodom sihanouk indignantly denounced u.s. imperialism and its south vietnamese lackey, the traitorous nguyen van thieu-nguyen cao ky clique, for their towering crimes in flagrantly sending troops to invade cambodia on a large scale to suppress cambodia's patriotic resistance forces and to massacre cambodia's peaceful residents. samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out that these savage crimes committed by u.s. imperialism have aroused and are arousing extremely deep indignation among the people of the world, including the people of the united states.

samdech norodom sihanouk went on to expose various kinds of crimes committed by the lon nol-sirik matak rightist coup clique which, taking the enemy as its father, acts willingly as a lackey of u.s. imperialism. samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out that the lon nol-sirik matak clique, in its efforts to maintain its tottering reactionary regime,

has further sold itself out to its u.s. master. the clique has not only requested weapons and aid from the united states, but also openly asked for the sending of u.s. troops to cambodia to directly suppress and massacre the cambodian people. it even shamelessly expressed its "thanks" to the nixon government for the dispatch of u.s. troops to cambodia. the lon nol-sirik matak clique has thus exposed by itself before the people of the whole world completely its betrayal of the cambodian people and its shameful feature as a willing lackey of u.s. imperialism.

samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out that at present, the cambodian patriotic armed forces are dealing severe blows at the u.s. invaders, and have badly battered the u.s. aggressor troops. the cambodian people under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea and its royal government of national union, will, without doubts, completely defeat the u.s. invaders and overthrow the reactionary rule of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique.

samdech norodom sihanouk, in his talk, expressed heartfelt thanks to the countries which have formally recognized the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea since the announcement of its formation on may 5. he pointed out that the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea is not an "exile government" but a government of the people with solid foundation in cambodia, which has taken roots in the cambodian people and on the soil of cambodia. at present, khieu samphan, minister of national defence, hou yuon, minister of interior, communal reforms and cooperatives, and hu nim, minister of information and propaganda of the royal government of national union of cambodia are in their home country leading the cambodian people to carry out heroic struggles. the cause of the cambodian people's just struggle has received the support of the people of laos, viet nam and the rest of the world. for the common interests and united as one family, the three indo-chinese peoples are counter-attacking their common enemy -- u.s. imperialism. the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique is unpopular.

samdech norodom sihanouk expressed his confidence that there will surely be more countries to recognize and support the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea. he appealed to all peace-loving countries and people of the world to denounce and expose the barbarous crimes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CONGO

Cornerstone Laid for State Farm in People's Republic of Congo Built with Chinese Aid

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, May 9, 1970)

a big ceremony was held yesterday at kombe near brazzaville, to lay the cornerstone of the kombe state farm to be built with chinese assistance.

among the 300 and more people present at the ceremony were claude-ernest n'dalla, first secretary of the congolese party of labour; ambroise noumazalay, second secretary of the party; alfred raoul, member of the political bureau and vice-president of the state council; ange diavarra, member of the political bureau and minister of development, and other party and government leaders of the country.

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, also attended the ceremony.

also present at the ceremony were chinese technical personnel as well as congolese workers and peasants.

alfred raoul, vice-president of the state council of the people's republic of the congo; the president of the kombe council of revolution, and chinese ambassador wang yu-tien spoke at the ceremony.

in his speech, raoul warmly praised the fruits of the friendship and co-operation between china and the people's republic of the congo. he shouted: "long live the co-operation between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of the congo exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

after the ceremony, the congolese leaders visited the director's office, the experimental plots and the pumping station. they were very much satisfied with the cotton, foodgrain and vegetables on the experimental plots.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Piao Receive Comrade Le Duan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1970)

our great leader comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, this afternoon received comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party.

chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao had a very cordial and friendly conversation with comrade le duan. when comrade le duan came to the reception hall, chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao warmly shook hands with him in welcome.

present on the occasion were comrade ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; and comrade ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao were accompanied at the reception by comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council; comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Huang Yung-sheng Hold Talks with Comrade Le Duan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council, comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee, and comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, today held talks with comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party.

the talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion from the chinese side were leading comrades of the departments concerned, including li chiang and shen chien.

present from the vietnamese side were comrade ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, and comrade ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

a banquet was given after the talks.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

China, Tanzania Sign Minutes of Talks on Construction of Tanzanian State Farm with Chinese Assistance

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, May 10, 1970)

a ceremony of signing the minutes of talks on the construction of the tanzanian mbarali state farm with chinese assistance was held here on may 8 by the tanzanian ministry of agriculture, food and co-operatives and the chinese water conservancy and agricultural study group.

the minutes of talks were signed by e.a. mulokozi, principal secretary of the tanzanian ministry of agriculture, food and co-operatives, and lu teh, leader of the chinese water conservancy and agricultural study group.

US

Mammoth Demonstration in Washington in Protest Against US Imperialist Aggression against Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1970)

more than one hundred thousand u.s. university and high school students and people of other circles from various parts of the united states gathered in washington on may 9 and held a gigantic demonstration vehemently protesting against the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia, the expansion of the u.s. aggressive war in indo-china and the sanguinary slaughter of student demonstrators, according to washington reports.

at the same time, thousands of people in chicago, st. paul, denver and some other major cities also held protesting rallies and demonstrations. the large-scale demonstrations sweeping washington and other u.s. cities on may 9 have pushed to a new high the protest movement which has been developing vigorously in the country since u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon announced the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia. the vehement storm of protests has thrown the nixon administration into consternation.

on the morning of that day, demonstrators arriving in washington from various parts of the country started their demonstration. they marched through the streets toward the white house from all directions. some of the demonstrators held aloft the flags of the south viet nam national front for liberation and some carried placards inscribed with slogans pledging revenge for the murdered students of the kent state university, while others sang songs against war of aggression. a number of university students on the outskirts of washington walked more than 10 kilometres to the site of the protest rally.

the rally started at noon on the square before the white house. speakers at the rally strongly protested against the crime of the nixon administration in dispatching troops to invade cambodia and expanding its aggressive war in indo-china. at the same time they vehemently condemned the nixon administration's bloody slaughter of the student demonstrators

of the kent state university in ohio. the demonstrators shook their fists at the white house and loudly denounced nixon as a war criminal. some demonstrators shouted: "dump nixon exclamation" and "bury nixon exclamation" another group of demonstrators gathered at a park near the white house. speakers called on the students to hold a nation-wide general strike, smash the war machine of u.s. imperialism and put an end to the war of aggression in indo-china.

the nixon administration was frightened to death by this swift and increasingly furious storm of mass movement against its war of aggression abroad and sanguinary suppression at home. on the eve of the powerful protest demonstration in front of the white house in washington by tens of thousands of people from various parts of the country, nixon hastily held a press conference, playing with his deceptive tactics once again in a vain attempt to appease the anger of the american people. however, the american people took no heed of the fraud. at the very time when nixon was making his speech, tens of thousands of american youth who had come to washington to join in the demonstration gathered at the washington monument and condemned the nixon administration. they shouted again and again: "we don't want your war exclamation" the angry masses painted a swastika on a television set near the washington monument as nixon was holding his press conference and smashed it when the conference drew to its end.

in face of the powerful mass demonstration, the nixon administration mobilized a great number of troops ready to suppress the demonstrating masses. before the demonstration rally began, nixon had called up some 6,000 national guardsmen and policemen to "defend" the white house, and set up a triple barricade of bumper-to-bumper police cars and buses in a tight phalanx to prevent the demonstrators from approaching the white house. in addition, on the order of the u.s. defence department, 28,000 fully-armed troops were on the alert in the city.

however, the powerful protest rally of more than one hundred thousand people took place as schedule and lasted three hours. several thousand demonstrators once crossed the barricade of cars and charged at the white house. after the rally, many groups of demonstrators marched through the streets in various parts of the city. one of the groups marched to the department of justice and fought with rocks and bottles against the reactionary police "guarding" the department. another group marched to the district where the "embassy" of the south vietnamese puppet clique is located and fought back when the armed police attacked them.

while the mammoth rally was taking place in front of the white house, large-scale demonstrations also broke out in some state capitals and major cities. 25,000 people in st. paul, capital of minnesota state, held a demonstration demanding that the nixon administration immediately stop its war of aggression and its fascist persecution of the american people. in chicago and denver, capital of colorado state, thousands of people held protest rallies. in san diego, california, ten thousand people first held a protest meeting and then a march. protest demonstrations were also held by students and other people in detroit, columbus, capital of ohio state, charlotte and other cities.

the mass movement of the american people to protest against the expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china and the suppression of the people at home by the nixon administration is developing in depth. this struggle is bound to merge with the anti-u.s. struggle of the world people and will deal still heavier blows at the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism.

Demonstrations Continue in US Cities against US Imperialist Invasion of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1970)

the american people's fury in protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and sanguinary murder of demonstrating students is growing, according to reports reaching here. apart from the mammoth demonstration by more than one hundred thousand people in washington on may 9, vigorous protest meetings and demonstrations were held in various u.s. cities. the protest movement is also developing in depth in various universities and colleges.

about 50,000 people held a protest rally in boston, a large city in the northeastern part of the united states, on may 8 at which speakers unanimously and strongly denounced the nixon administration for its invasion of cambodia and its fascist atrocities in killing four students of the kent state university in ohio. among the speakers were an afro-american representative and a kent state university student representative.

in minneapolis, minnesota, in the northern part of the united states, more than 30,000 people staged a mammoth demonstration on may 9. the demonstrators marched 16 kilometres from minneapolis to the state capitol in st. paul to protest against the nixon administration's expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china.

in chicago, the second largest city of the united states, 15,000 demonstrators, holding high red banners and flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and the south viet nam national front for liberation, marched ten abreast on may 9 through the downtown area, demanding an immediate end to the u.s. war of aggression in indo-china and the withdrawal of all u.s. troops from southeast asia.

in san diego, california, on the western coast of the united states, about 10,000 people demonstrated on may 9. the four-mile march ended with a protest rally. a demonstration of 10,000 strong was held in sacramento, state capital of california the day before.

in denver, capital of colorado, a protest rally was held by more than 12,000 people on may 9 while in the industrial city of detroit, 6,000 people staged a demonstration. protest rallies or demonstrations were also held in many cities in texas, north carolina and georgia. in baltimore near washington, the demonstrators stormed into the federal building, tearing up a portrait of nixon. in bend, indiana, 10,000 people singed their names to demand the immediate withdrawal of all u.s. troops from indo-china.

in washington state, in the northwestern part of the united states bordering canada, 500 young canadians stormed into the u.s. territory to demonstrate their protest against the u.s. invasion of cambodia. the demonstrators shouted: "smash capitalism exclamation" and "power to the people exclamation"

in face of the mounting people's just struggle against the war of aggression, the nixon administration is stepping up its frenzied persecution. following the may 9 demonstration in washington, the nixon administration instructed the reactionary troops and police to make mass arrests. it was reported that more than 340 people in washington were arrested on that evening. early on the morning of may 9, 200 students were arrested at

the southern illinois university alone. a grave incident occurred at the university of new mexico on the evening of may 8, in which national guardsmen barbarously wounded 11 students with bayonets. in some other places the nixon administration also made frenzied arrests and persecution of students taking part in the just struggle against the war of aggression.

nevertheless, the perverse acts of the nixon administration can only arouse still bigger resistance from the american people. students of the george washington university, after staging a big demonstration during the day on may 9, continued to fight in the evening. they threw up two barricades on the campus and burnt two automobiles. students who arrived in washington from various parts of the united states to take part in the mammoth demonstration, detonated and damaged part of the building of the national guard association headquarters. on the evening of may 8, students of the colorado state university burned a building on the campus and hurled a home-made incendiary bomb at another building housing the school's reserve officers' training corps which forced the students to receive fascist military training. students at the university of iowa burnt a building on the campus on may 9.

the student representatives from various cities taking part in the mammoth demonstration in washington expressed their determination to keep on their struggle. some of them noted that they would further integrate themselves with the workers and the people of various strata and stir up a still bigger protest wave so as to deal a heavier blow to the nixon administration's policies of war and aggression.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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DJAKARTA CONFERENCE

Djakarta Conference--"Repression Plus Fighting"* Conference

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, May 18, 1970)

After being in session for two days, the Djakarta Conference, with the US pulling the strings and attended by US puppet regimes in Asia, is ready to issue a communique.

The official name of this conference is "Conference of Asian and Pacific Countries for Discussing the Cambodian Problem." In reality it is almost a conference of countries which take part in the war of aggression against Indo-China.

It was said that the Suharto clique of Indonesia had at first invited 21 countries to the conference, but now the representatives of only these 11 regimes are present. Seven of these regimes (the Park Chung Hee regime of South Korea, the Nguyen Van Thieu regime of South Vietnam, the Phouma government of Laos, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand) directly have troops fighting in the battlefields of Indo-China. The other four (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan) have not sent troops there, but under the direction of the US they are all connected with the war of aggression against Indo-China.

String-puller US is not officially represented, but "there is someone behind the scenes who can come out at a signal" in the conference. Everybody knows that the US cannot be unconnected with it.

That is some tactic of the "Nixon Doctrine." "Fight the Asians with Asians" is used not only militarily. The same trick is used politically.

The military and political character of the conference is obviously of equal importance. The representative of the reactionary coup d'etat clique of Cambodia, who is there as an "observer," formally demanded arms supplies as soon as the conference opened. However, the Thai foreign minister pointed out specially yesterday that the question of supply of arms would absolutely not be formally put in the communique.

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* The Chinese name for Djakarta is Yeh-chia-ta, which sounds somewhat like ya (repression or oppression) chia (plus) ta (fighting or beating up).--SCMP Ed.

Absence of any mention of the question of arms in the communique does not mean that the question of arms has not been discussed. An AFP dispatch from Djakarta said, "The Cambodians (meaning the representative of the Lon Nol clique) think that the resolution of the conference has enabled Phnom Penh to have an opportunity of demanding separately for supply of arms."

The communique of the conference intends to ask all countries to withdraw their armed forces from Cambodia. But as everybody knows, it is the American and Thieu's troops of South Vietnam who invade Cambodia. If the US had not first instigated the Lon Nol clique to start a coup d'etat and then sent its armed forces into Cambodia, the Cambodian situation would absolutely not have changed to such an extent. Therefore, the conference, called at the instance of US imperialism, is clearly the thief crying "Catch the thief!"

The Djakarta conference is in fact a "repression plus fighting" conference. It would use international political pressure in coordination with the aggressive action of the US and various kinds of support from the other puppet regimes.

That is why the conference wants to refer Cambodia to the UN. The UN is essentially an international organization at the command of the US. US imperialism sends its troops to invade Cambodia and then calls a conference of puppets of US imperialism, and the conference decides to refer the question to a puppet organization of US imperialism to use pressure. How beautiful such wishful thinking is!

The conference finally decides to have Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia form a committee which will get in touch with U Thant of the UN. This is yet another proof that militarist Japan is stretching its hands outward in an attempt to intervene in the Indo-China situation. (By Shih Chün-yü)

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 21, 1970 No. 4661

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY MASS CRITICISM

Revolutionary Committee of Tientsin Bicycle Factory Leads the Masses To Tightly Grasp Class Struggle in Sphere of Economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 11, 1970)

The revolutionary committee of Tientsin Bicycle Factory wages class struggle in the economic sphere at the head of the broad masses, develops mass criticism intensively and lastingly, further consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat, and pushes forward the development of struggle-criticism-transformation and the production-increase and economy movement.--SCMP Ed.

The revolutionary committee of Tientsin Bicycle Factory leads the broad revolutionary masses to hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, to tightly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the sphere of economy, to push forward various tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and the movement of increasing production and practicing economy in the whole factory to develop continuously. They have won victories one after another. In the past year after the triumphant holding of the Party's "9th Congress," they have organized six upsurges of revolutionary mass criticism in relation to the tasks of struggle at various stages and the living ideas among the masses, and systematically criticized the black "six theories" and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. Meanwhile, they have roundly criticized the bourgeois factionalism, anarchism and ultra-"Left" ideas, hit hard at the handful of

class enemies, greatly heightened the consciousness of the broad revolutionary masses in class struggle and struggle between the two lines, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, and developed the excellent situation of both revolution and production.

Playing the Role of Leader in Revolutionary Mass Criticism

The revolutionary committee of Tientsin Bicycle Factory has learned deeply from the practice of struggle that, to develop revolutionary mass criticism in depth and perseveringly in the whole factory, the revolutionary committee members must stand in the fore of the movement and play the role of leader in revolutionary mass criticism.

To play the role of leader in revolutionary mass criticism, the members of the revolutionary committee of this factory and the leading groups of various workshops actively stood on the first line of the mass criticism and took the lead in fighting self and criticizing revisionism, in writing articles of criticism, and in organizing mass criticism groups.

Li Hsin-min, chairman of the revolutionary committee of this factory, often took the lead in making criticism at meetings, went to the workshops to join the workers in making criticism, and actively wrote articles of mass criticism. In more than six months' time, he wrote more than ten convincing articles, including those entitled, "Refuting the Theory That It Is a Loss To Be a Cadre" and "Anarchism Should Be Criticized in Depth," giving an impetus to the development of the revolutionary mass criticism in the whole factory.

While actively leading the revolutionary mass criticism, members of the revolutionary committee of this factory paid close attention to grasping ideological work and organizational work in the course of revolutionary mass criticism. The concrete method of work they adopted was:

1. They promptly call meetings to analyze the situation of class struggle and to study the new situation and new trend of class struggle in relation to the actual conditions of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, and put forward new problems of the mass criticism with a definite object in view, so as to push forward mass criticism to develop in greater depth.

2. They adopt the method of "inviting in and going out," so as to constantly grasp the living ideas of the masses and to continuously clear the ideological obstacles hindering the profound development of mass criticism.

3. They set up a "three-in-one" backbone force of mass criticism and combine the backbone elements with the masses.

4. They continuously sum up and exchange experience in conducting mass criticism, giving publicity to the achievements and correcting the mistakes, so as to continuously heighten the level of mass criticism.

Some time ago, revolutionary mass criticism was carried out in a generalized way in this factory, the content was not fresh and the method not vivid. Accordingly, the leading members of the revolutionary committee went deep among the masses to make investigations and discovered that a handful of class enemies, after their political defeat, had adopted still more covert and sly tactics to attack the proletariat in the sphere of ideology. In view of this new trend of class struggle, the revolutionary committee promptly put forward new problems of revolutionary mass criticism, organized the broad revolutionary masses to study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Never forget class struggle" and "We have won great victory, but the defeated class will still struggle; these people are still around and this class still exists" and set an example by taking the lead in charging at the enemies and fighting at the first line of mass criticism. A new upsurge of revolutionary mass criticism was quickly launched in the whole factory.

Laying Emphasis on Profound and Thoroughgoing Criticism

What should be done to continuously heighten the level of revolutionary mass criticism? This is the experience gained by Tientsin Bicycle Factory: Take the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, make analysis in a scientific way, give full play to reasoning, and lay emphasis on profound and thoroughgoing criticism.

In approaching this question, the revolutionary committee of this factory has gone through a course from unconsciousness to consciousness. At first, revolutionary mass criticism was carried out neither in depth nor in a thoroughgoing way. Bearing this problem in mind, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Mistakes must be criticized and poisonous weeds fought wherever they crop up. However, such criticism should not be dogmatic, and the metaphysical method should not be used, but efforts should be made to apply the dialectical method. What is needed is scientific analysis and convincing argument." They were greatly enlightened. They realized that the chief reason why mass criticism could not be carried out in depth and thoroughly was that some comrades exclusively laid emphasis on conducting mass criticism on a big scale and did not pay attentionto making analysis; they only put on the table the superficial appearances and did not go into the matter; they only discussed a matter which had occurred, considered it in isolation from everything else, and neglected the relations between one thing and another. Therefore, Mao Tse-tung's thought must be used perseveringly to make a concrete analysis of the concrete problems, so that mass criticism would always have fresh content and be conducted in an ever greater depth, the class enemy be given a fatal blow, and the broad revolutionary masses be taught an impressive lesson. For this reason, they adopted some methods as follows:

1. They perseveringly apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing all matters, promptly grasp the living ideas of the masses, and put forward point-blank new problems of mass criticism.

For example, some people, having been poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thought that technical know-how meant an "iron rice-bowl," so that they delved into techniques and paid no attention to politics. In view of this question, the revolutionary committee of this factory mobilized the masses to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacy that "technique comes first."

However, some other people consequently thought that "technique was of no use." The revolutionary committee immediately made a class analysis of this idea and realized that this was a reprint of Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacy that "technique comes first." Accordingly, they grasped this living idea and continued to make criticism to the point, making the masses see clearly the line of demarcation between "technique comes first" and raising one's technical level under the premises of putting politics in command, and put the relationship between politics and techniques in the proper position.

Practice shows that this criticism is not a simple repetition but is developing gradually in depth and that each time it is conducted, it has new content and achieves new results.

2. During mass criticism, they perseveringly use Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze and criticize the erroneous ideas by all possible means.

For example, when criticizing anarchism, they used Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze the expressions of anarchism in various fields and its danger and causes. Then, they grasped class struggle in the sphere of ideology and roundly criticized anarchism. Subsequently, all enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines, and this gust of evil wind was checked.

3. They perseveringly use Chairman Mao's teachings about classes and class struggle to analyze all social phenomena and to continuously heighten the consciousness of the revolutionary masses in participating in the mass criticism.

For example, in the spare parts workshop, there was a counter-revolutionary who often used the tactics of smoking and drinking to win over the masses and spread the fallacy that "smoking cannot be separated from drinking." Upon discovering this state of affairs, the Party branch of this workshop organized the workers to make an analysis through the viewpoint of class struggle. After making this analysis, they all realized that this was by no means a trifle in daily life, that there also was class struggle in smoking and drinking, and that if they forgot class struggle and smoke the enemy's cigarette and drank the enemy's wine, they would be poisoned slowly and be unable to tell friends from enemies. The further they made analysis, the clearer their minds became and the stronger their viewpoint of class struggle was and the more active they were in taking part in mass criticism.

Combining "Criticism" with "Discussion"

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The only way to settle questions of an ideological nature or controversial issues among the people is by the democratic method, the method of discussion, of criticism, of persuasion and education, and not by the method of coercion or repression." Obeying this great teaching given by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary committee of Tientsin Bicycle Factory adopted the method of combining revolutionary mass criticism with discussion in handling the erroneous tendencies and erroneous ideas which prevailed in the revolutionary ranks and which were against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It not only used mass criticism to wipe out the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, but also actively carried out ideological struggle through discussion, so as to overcome the erroneous tendencies and erroneous ideas in the revolutionary ranks and to give a further impetus to the revolutionization of man's thinking.

They adopted three methods in combining "criticism" with "discussion":

1. When criticizing a reactionary viewpoint held by Liu Shao-ch'i, they put problems on the table and unfold discussion in relation to the practice of struggle in their unit and the living ideas of the masses, so that mass criticism may be conducted still more to the point and may be impressive and convincing.

For example, when the factory leadership was tightly grasping class struggle in the sphere of economy, the wrong view of taking no heed of the class and attaching importance to "friendship" and "respect" prevailed among a few people. In view of this state of affairs, the revolutionary committee of this factory organized all to hold discussion and make criticism on a big scale, quickly increasing their consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines and pushing forward class struggle in the sphere of economy.

2. They hold discussion in connection with the new problems occurring in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and with the living ideas of the masses, distinguish right from wrong, and carry out mass criticism penetratingly in relation to Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary viewpoints.

For example, in the course of Party consolidation and Party building, some Party members erroneously thought that "we cannot be accused of being selfish because we have worked so hard," or "I cannot be accused of being selfish because I have good family background," or "I cannot be selfish because I am one of the rebels." This impeded the elimination of the stale and the taking in of the fresh in their thinking. In view of this state of affairs, the Party rectification leading group, taking the question, "Are we free from selfishness?" as the title, organized the broad masses of communists to hold discussion extensively and to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of peace in the Party" and "theory of dying out of class struggle."

As a result, they heightened their consciousness of continuing revolution and vied with each other in going in the fore to fight self and criticize revisionism.

3. During the mass criticism, they bring into full discussion some problems on which views differ, and eventually unify them on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Some people in this factory often spoke derisively of the activists who adhered to principle and dared to struggle. They called themselves "shovels." The workers said that this was an evil habit of the bourgeoisie and must be criticized. But some others held that "this was only a joke and a trifling matter and there was nothing worth criticizing." The factory revolutionary committee organized an extensive discussion of these two different viewpoints. Through this discussion, they realized that this kind of "shovels" interrupted the deep-going development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, impeded the growth of advanced models, impaired the unity of the revolutionary ranks, and dampened the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. Having achieved unity in thinking, they obeyed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Mistakes must be criticized and poisonous weeds fought wherever they crop up," and fought a "people's war" against the evil habits of the bourgeoisie in the whole factory. The broad revolutionary masses were taught an impressive lesson.

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SENT-DOWN CADRES

Vigorous Proletarian Cadres Are Growing Up

by

Chiang Hsuan-wen (江宣文) of Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 8, 1970)

> The system of sending cadres to rural areas to settle or do manual labor has proved very useful in re-educating and training proletarian cadres, according to the following article. In Kiangsi, the system has been in force since October 1968, when a large army of cadres were resettled in rural areas.--SCMP Ed.

It has been four years since great leader Chairman Mao issued his brilliant "May 7 Directive"!

This great historic document is a new development in Marxism-Leninism. It points out to us the only correct way to train proletarian cadres.

Illuminated by the brilliant "May 7 Directive" and acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's great instructions "The broad masses of cadres should go down to do manual work" our province has organized "May 7" armies, which consisted mainly of cadres, to go to settle in the broad expanse of rural areas collectively since October 1968. Revolutionary committees at various levels carry out the "three-three system" and personnel of government organizations are sent to lower levels in groups to do manual labor. The broad masses of cadres "learn politics, learn military affairs, learn culture," "learn industry, learn agriculture," "engage in mass work," "repudiate the bourgeoisie" and study once again in the great school of revolutionization.

Great Victory of Chairman Mao's Line for the Education of Cadres

To train cadres in accordance with the spirit of the "May 7 Directive" is a great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for the education of cadres and a thorough repudiation of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for the education of cadres.

All the cadres undergo a profound change as soon as the "May 7 Directive" is implemented in the province. In the storm of the three great revolutionary struggles many old cadres have shed their bureaucratic air, returned to the identity of the working people, overcome their low spirits, and brought back to life their revolutionary vigor. After going through the tempering, many new cadres have heightened their consciousness and increased their ability. Large numbers of cadres become revolutionary fighters who "bear class struggle firmly in their minds, hold the continuation of the revolution firmly in their ideas, and adhere to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in their actions." The broad masses of cadres strengthen their feeling toward the working people and become even closer to the poor and lower-middle peasants. All these changes converge on one point; namely, more ardent love of great leader Chairman Mao.

With a heart boundlessly loyal to great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of cadres sent down to lower levels have arduously transformed their ideology and at the same time vigorously thrown themselves into the great struggle of building the new socialist countryside. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise the cadres sent down to lower levels as propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, fighters in the struggle against the enemy, servants of the people and good commune members of the Tachai type. Many cadres sent down to lower levels are chosen as active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and "five-good commune members." Cadres sent down to lower levels and selected to serve in primary level leadership squads give prominence to proletarian politics, persevere in participation in manual labor, serve as "officials" and at the same time remain common people. The poor and lower-middle peasants say they are "good leaders easy to talk to, highly dependable and strict on themselves."

Proletarian cadres are growing up under the nourishment of the sunshine and dew of the "May 7 Directive"!

The Way for the Training of Proletarian Cadres

The road of "May 7" pointed out by Chairman Mao is the way for the training of proletarian cadres. The achievements scored by the sending of the broad masses of cadres down to do manual labor are vivid evidences.

By "learning industry, learning agriculture," "engaging in agricultural subsidiary production," and receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants while taking part in collective productive manual labor under the guidance of the "May 7 Directive" the broad masses of cadres sent down to lower levels can strengthen their mass viewpoint and their feeling toward the working people as well as cultivate their idea of serving the people totally.

Chairman Mao taught us: "All of us working cadres are servants of the people regardless of our positions." To become a good servant of the people we must have a clear mass viewpoint and ideological feeling for the working people.

By transforming themselves from the position of an "official" to that of the common people the broad masses of cadres sent down to do manual labor truly emerge among the masses as common laborers. They remain together with the poor and lower-middle peasants day in and day out, study and apply with them Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner under the same lamp, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with them in the same meeting and farm with them for the sake of revolution on the same plot of land. In this way they personally feel the poor and lower-middle peasants' class feeling boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, their clear-cut class stand of whom to love and whom to hate, their revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," and their excellent working style of industry and frugality. Eventually these cadres sent down to do manual labor deeply realize the greatness of labor and the working people and come to understand that "the masses are the true heroes." Thus the "theory of the masses being backward" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i is deeply repudiated, the erroneous idea of looking down upon manual labor and the working people is overcome, and the idea of loving the working people and wholeheartedly serving the people is greatly developed. .

There was a cadre in the Provincial People's Council who began schooling at the age of six, graduated from university and even went abroad to study. When he first came to settle and do manual labor in Ningkang hsien his ideological feeling could not be integrated with those of the poor and lower-middle peasants. On one occasion when delivering manure he remarked casually: "Oh, it stinks!" The poor and lower-middle peasants corrected him immediately: "Oh, it's good for the crops!" This teaching of the poor and lower-middle peasants shook him a great deal ideologically. From then on he consciously paid attention to transforming his ideology and brought about a great change in his feelings. One day when a forest fire broke out he rushed into the fire three times without regard to his own safety and insisted on continuing the fire-fighting even after he fainted several times. The masses praised him as "a good student of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Another old cadre who came to settle in Hsinchien hsien was deeply poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. He was used to "tall buildings, electric lights, telephones, cars, and dispatching subordinates to get things done." Thus he was divorced from the masses for long periods of time and did not think much of them. Now he lived among the masses and saw with his own eyes the excellent quality of the poor and lower-middle peasants who were used to "tall hills, hard work, farming for the sake of revolution and serving the country." So he began to feel his backwardness and also began to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants humbly, serve the masses enthusiastically and establish a close relation with the masses. On one occasion during a battle against a flood he went down to the water three times to help repair the dike in spite of his illness and was highly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

As long as the broad masses of cadres sent down to lower levels take part in the "repudiation of the bourgeoisie" and study once again in the class struggle under the guidance of the "May 7 Directive" they will be

able to heighten their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and strengthen their self-consciousness in struggling for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: "Without a class viewpoint we shall be unable to see clearly the political situation. Without a class viewpoint we shall be unable to decide upon our policy. Without a class viewpoint we shall be unable to carry out the policies of the Party Central correctly. Without a class viewpoint we shall be unable to tell right from wrong. Without a class viewpoint we shall be unable to serve the people." Proletarian cadres who are revolutionary fighters and lead the masses in the struggle against the enemy, must have a clear viewpoint regarding class and class struggle and the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. The front line of the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside is the best classroom for studying the principal subject--class struggle.

After the young cadres arrived at old revolutionary base Chingkang-shan to settle there, the poor and lower-middle peasants gave them the class education of recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness as well as recalling bitterness and thinking about power and organized them to take part in the red-hot class struggle so as to teach them what class was, what exploitation was, and the importance of consolidating the revolutionary regime. This greatly heightened their consciousness. They said: In the past we had lessons in this and in that in the school, but what we did not have were lessons in class education. We have the opportunity to make up for this principal subject only after Chairman Mao guided us along the road of "May 7"!

After being sent down to do manual labor, a small number of cadres poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" studied once again in the class struggle, heightened their consciousness and clarified their orientation. One of the assistant managers of the former provincial bureau of commerce suffered much in the old society and hated it deeply. He risked his life to engage in revolution during the years of the revolutionary war and was seriously wounded several times. But after being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the period of socialist revolution, he began to "grasp only money without grasping the 'line' and grasp the 'four great targets' without grasping class struggle" and made mistakes in his work.

After his arrival in the countryside the poor and lower-middle peasants guided him to recall his bitter family history and spoke to him about the situation of class struggle in the countryside. This heightened his consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. He said: "Of all mistakes, the mistake of forgetting the dictatorship of the proletariat and not grasping class struggle is the biggest!" From then on he actively grasped class struggle together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and became a hero in the fight against the class enemy.

As long as the broad masses of cadres sent down to lower levels "study politics" in the three great revolutionary struggles and study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner under the guidance of the "May 7 Directive" they will be able to cultivate the good studying style of combining theory with practice and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought better.

Chairman Mao taught us: "To study Marxism we must not only study from books, but also do it through class struggle and the practice of work and by maintaining close contact with the masses of workers and peasants before we can really master it." After more than a year's practice the broad masses of cadres sent to lower levels deeply realized: On the front line of the three great revolutionary struggles, the contradictions are complicated and struggle acute, touching the soul deeply. Therefore it is the best classroom for studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner. Over here they must solve practical problems in struggle everyday, transform their ideas everyday, but they also have the poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers everyday. Thus they would be able to study deeply, apply creatively and plant Mao Tse-tung's thought deeply in their heads.

There was another old cadre who took part in revolution during the War of Resistance against Japan and entered the Party School several times. But no matter how much he studied in the old Party School which was influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, it did him no ideological good. As a result of neglecting ideological transformation, the more this comrade studied the more he thought of himself as being "wise"; and the more he studied the more divorced he became from the masses. This time when he was sent down to settle in Lhuang hsien, he noticed that the poor and lower-middle peasants applied as soon as they learned with a profound feeling Chairman Mao's works and brought about immediate results.

Taking the poor and lower-middle peasants as an example, he studied Chairman Mao's related teachings with a view to his idea of becoming an "official," incessantly struggled against self-interest, repudiated revisionism, implemented Chairman Mao's teaching in his own actions, and became a cadre welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Recently he was chosen by the poor and lower-middle peasants as an active element in the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner.

Resolutely Following the Road of "May 7"

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The correct political and military line is not produced and developed spontaneously and peacefully but produced and developed amid struggle." Training of cadres in accordance with the "May 7 Directive" will encounter repeated struggles. According to the experience of our province, to lead the cadres sent to lower levels to follow the road of "May 7" resolutely we must pay attention to grasping the following three points well:

1. Firmly grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

The following of the road of "May 7" by the broad masses of cadres sent down to do manual labor is a profound political and ideological revolution. The class enemy will try to undermine it, the exploiting classes will try to interfere in it and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist remnant poison will try to upset it. Thus we must resolutely hit back at the class enemy's sabotage, repeatedly propagandize among the cadres and the broad masses of people the great significance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his instructions "The broad masses of cadres should go down to do manual labor," penetratingly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, get rid of the reactionary ideas of the exploiting classes such as "officials are lofty and the people are lowly," etc., and eliminate such "Liu poison" as "joining the Party to become bureaucrats," the "theory of labor punishment," etc. We must change customs in society completely to make everybody think that to follow the road of "May 7" is glorious and feel proud to become "May 7" fighters.

"The proletariat will transform the world according to their own world outlook and the bourgeoisie will also transform the world according to their world outlook." The broad masses of cadres might still become corrupted by bourgeois thinking while they are receiving proletarian ideological education. The small handful of class enemy often use sugar-coated bullets to corrupt the cadres or spread corrupt bourgeois ideas such as "work on the private plot, raise some chickens and ducks, and get some small freedom for the sake of the family" etc., in an attempt to lead the cadres onto the evil road. We must fully understand the struggle between the two classes to win over the cadres, persevere in using the proletarian world outlook to educate and transform the cadres, and lead the cadres to boycott and hit back resolutely at corruption by bourgeois ideas.

Class struggle is the principal subject for cadres sent down to lower levels. We must grasp firmly the class education for cadres sent to lower levels, guide them to throw themselves actively into the class struggle in the countryside and energetically support their revolutionary acts.

2. Persevering in "three non-detachments."

The cadres' settling in the countryside has solved the question of "three detachments" in orientation and basically. But in actual practice there is still a struggle between the "three detachments" and the "three non-detachments." The key point of the struggle is the question of perseverance or non-perseverance in participation in collective productive labor. In some localities cadres sent to lower levels are transferred to organizations in the hsien or commune "on loan" for long periods of time. Some localities do not pay enough attention to making arrangements for the cadres to take part in collective productive manual labor when they are organized to take part in central work. This is a manifestation of the "three detachments." On the other hand some cadres sent to lower levels become absorbed in manual

labor without paying any attention to class struggle or mass work; some do not even read books or the newspaper at all. This is an indication of the decline in revolutionary spirit. Both situations go in an opposite direction to the orientation of the "May 7 Directive." We must educate the cadres uninterruptedly in the "three non-detachments," correctly handle the relation between their employment and education, make proper arrangements for their manual labor and work, and establish an essential and workable system for inspecting their manual labor.

3. Strengthening Party leadership.

To do a good job in leading and educating cadres sent down to lower levels is an important task concerning the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" and the training of proletarian cadres. We must always grasp the control and education of cadres sent to lower levels as an important task. We must work hard before we can successfully train proletarian cadres. We must assign people to grasp political matters, production, ideology, as well as livelihood. We must especially grasp the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought for cadres sent down to lower levels and conscientiously help them to do a good job in political study so as to enable our broad masses of cadres advance rapidly along the brilliant road of "May 7" and grow up to be sturdy fighters for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Administrative Region in East China Province Produces Tractors and Trucks

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 13, 1970)

workers in the lunghsi administrative region of fukien province, east china, have trial-produced many new industrial products since the beginning of this year, including hand tractors, small tractors and small and medium-sized trucks suitable for the countryside. this has given impetus to the development of the region's agricultural production.

these achievements have been scored under the inspiration of the spirit of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china. the revolutionary committee of the region has resolutely carried out chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and boldly aroused the masses to develop local industry in the service of farm production.

the lunghsi administrative region had a poor industrial foundation. under the illumination of the three red banners of the great leap forward, the people's commune and the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the region made a headway in local industry in 1958. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents rabidly pushed such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and reliance on bourgeois specialists. they disbanded almost all the local enterprises founded in 1958. this greatly hampered the development of local industry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, in particular after the opening of the ninth party congress, the workers were determined to manufacture small-size tractors and trucks to help the rapidly developing agricultural production. the revolutionary committee of the administrative region supported the workers and led them in conscientiously studying chairman mao's teaching: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed". they recalled the history of the struggle between the two lines in developing local industry, and vehemently criticized liu shao-chi's fallacies, such as the slavish comprador philosophy, "the masses are backward" and "conditions are the decisive factor". they pledged, by their own efforts, to produce tractors and trucks for the poor and lower-middle peasants. that set off a people's war to build local industry.

tractor and truck production needs many types of equipment. but they had none. the problem was referred to the three-in-one teams of workers, revolutionary technicians and cadres, which were set up specially for the purpose. working in close cooperation with the masses of workers, these teams tapped the rich experience they had gained through long years of practice, and they devised and produced their own equipment.

the lunghai county machinery plant undertook to produce high-precision fuel pumps and spray nozzles, though it was not adequately equipped for that purpose. groping their way forward through study and practice, the three-in-one

team and workers finally made an internal-external grinding machine and 32 other types of equipment of their own invention, which successfully did what usually had to be done with heavy machinery. this helped the plant fulfil the task.

another example is the changchou general machinery plant, which produced five-metre-long frames for the trucks though it did not have the usually "indispensable" 1,500-ton press. the workers first made an iron die and then forged the steel plates into frames. the products were up to standards.

workers of many handicrafts workshops or co-operatives have contributed their share in making the tractors and trucks, bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they said: "our workshops and co-operatives may be small, but we have great determination to win honour for the great leader chairman mao." a small rubber handicraft co-operative with only 50 members in yunhsiao county which formerly made rubber shoe soles by hand now not only produces all the rubber parts for tractors and trucks, but is also able to re-tread rubber tyres. a smithy co-operative in changchou that formerly made water pails now turns out radiators, fuel tanks and mufflers for trucks.

members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the region often went to the forefront of production. they organized the workers to study and apply chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles in a living way and armed their minds with mao tsetung thought.

in the course of producing trucks and tractors, everybody vied to undertake the heaviest jobs. whenever a unit had difficulties, other units would support it. such moving scenes are common. when the lunghsi machinery plant lacked hands for making wooden moulds for cylinder blocks, the changchou carpentry workshop, iron foundry workshop and four other units immediately sent 13 skilled wooden mould workers to help. the spirit of socialist coordination and cooperation ensured that the tasks of producing many products were fulfilled.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Rapid Progress in Tibet's Medical and Health Work

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 13, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work, the tibet autonomous region khas made rapid progress in medical and health work. a contingent of medical workers with emancipated tibetan serfs as the main force is maturing. medical and health work in rural and stock-breeding areas has been fundamentally improved.

before liberation, under the rule of vicious feudal serfdom, the toiling people of tibet lacked doctors and medicine, and had extremely poor medical services and sanitary conditions. since liberation the chinese communist party and chairman mao have paid serious attention to the health of the tibetan people, and sent one group of medical workers after another to the tibetan plateau to serve the people.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, following chairman mao's brilliant teaching "in medical and health work,

put the stress on the rural areas", the medical workers in the cities of tibet have organized large numbers of mobile medical teams to tour the rural and stock-breeding areas and prevent and treat diseases among the people. they have trained a great number of part-time "barefoot doctors", health workers and modern midwives. now each of the administrative areas of the tibet autonomous region has its own hospital, every county has its own polyclinic centre and every district has its clinic and every people's commune has its own "barefoot doctors".

the more than 2,000 "barefoot doctors" working with peasants and herdsmen in farm production and stock-breeding have matured under the guidance of mao tsetung thought during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

these "barefoot doctors" have become a shock force in medical and health work in tibet. they are able to treat common and recurrent illnesses as well as a number of difficult diseases. they have used new medical treatment to save many patients from the brink of death and recover their health. they have made it possible for many deaf-mutes to shout the finest words of our era "long live chairman mao exclamation" and many blind tibetans regain sight.

firmly carrying out the policy "put prevention first", these "barefoot doctors" have widely popularized scientific knowledge in preventing and treating diseases in rural and stock-breeding areas. carrying medical kits, they have made the rounds of the villages and visited one peasant household after another to do health work among the tibetans.

in locha county in the himalayas in southern tibet cataracts of the eye used to be prevalent. formerly, owing to the shortage of medical services, patients did not receive treatment. at the beginning of this year, local "barefoot doctors" in cooperation with mobile medical teams removed cataracts from more than 20 patients, who regained their sight. a sixtyone-year-old tibetan woman of the 4th production team of chutso people's commune was totally blind for four years due to cataracts. the medical team and a "barefoot doctor" restored her sight in four days of treatment. when she saw a portrait of our great leader chairman mao, she shouted again and again with emotion: "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

constantly arming their minds with chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and often taking chang ssu-teh, norman bethune and the "foolish old man" in these articles as their examples, they serve the tibetan people with whole-hearted devotion. they feel what the patients feel and care about what concerns them and are praised by the tibetan people.

the people's liberation army units stationed in tibet send mobile medical teams every year to go round the villages and stock-breeding farms to treat different kinds of diseases. they have trained a great number of health workers and midwives. this has spurred on the development of medical and health work in tibet.

MINERS' DEPENDENTS

Coal Miners' Family Members Get Organized for Agriculture and Score Successes

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 13, 1970)

the revolutionary committee of changping coal mine, fukien province, organized family members of the miners and cadres into an agricultural brigade in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. over the past three years and more, under the brilliance of chairman mao's "may 7" directive, the brigade members have profoundly changed their outlook in the great storms of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they have reclaimed 14.2 hectares of land in the mountains and the forests and produced for the state about 200 tons of grain and over 220 tons of vegetables. they have also raised over 300 pigs and planted 1,200 fruit trees of various kinds and 5,600 tea shrubs.

when the brigade was set up in 1966, a handful of class enemies did their utmost to sabotage it. they raved: "there is no reason for mines to undertake farming." in face of the enemy challenge, the family members again and again studied the brilliant "may 7" directive and chairman mao's great teaching "in order to build a great socialist society, it is of the utmost importance to arouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity." they roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, soundly rebuffing the enemy challenge. this made them firm in running the agricultural brigade.

they had neither farm implements nor land at the beginning. the poor soil up in the mountains and the lack of water added to their difficulties. with these problems in mind, they studied chairman mao's teaching "what is work? work is struggle" to strengthen their confidence in surmounting every difficulty. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and terraced the hillslopes overgrown with grass and bracken by removing the stones and uprooting the scrub. they replaced the poor top soil with good soil. as there was no water nearby, they led spring water down from the mountain through bamboo tubes and took it to the terraced fields on shoulder poles. whatever implements they lacked they made themselves. with hearts loyal to chairman mao, they reclaimed 6.6 hectares of land in 9 months of hard struggle.

they began to plant vegetables. but they had problems with the seedlings. following chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle, they resolved to overcome the difficulty by their own efforts instead of adding burdens to the state. they made experiments and the seedlings grew well. they also dug two 400-metres-long ditches around the mountains and built several ponds for holding water, thus solving the problem of irrigating some ninety per cent of the land reclaimed. they reaped 50 tons of vegetables and an equal amount of sweet potatoes that year.

invincible mao tsetung thought made the agricultural brigade grow steadily. the brilliance of the three constantly read articles guides the family members. their new way of thinking of being devoted to the public interest and the revolution is being brought into full play. apart from engaging in agriculture, they also organized such volunteer service

centres as sewing teams, a bean-curd mill and barber shops to serve the coal miners in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly". this has won wide praise from the miners.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (M-L) Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, have received a letter from the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninists) congratulating china most heartily on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the letter reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china,
chairman mao tsetung,
peking, the people's republic of china

respected comrade mao tsetung exclamation
dear comrades exclamation

the austrian revolutionary workers today learnt with great joy the good news that the people's republic of china successfully launched her first earth satellite on april 24. we congratulate most heartily the communist party of china, and the working class, the poor and lower middle peasants, the revolutionary intellectuals and cadres of socialist china, on the enormous achievement of world historic significance exclamation

in these very days we are fighting to make the austrian people understand that the "s.a.l.t." conference held between the u.s. imperialists and the russian social-imperialists in vienna is designed to step up nuclear blackmail against the revolutionary people of various countries and intensify the preparation for a nuclear war of aggression against people's china, the anti-imperialist bulwark of world revolution. at present the whole world sees that mao tsetung's red china possesses all up-to-date means of defence, including inter-continental ballistic missiles, to tie down the frenzied nuclear warmongers and safeguard world peace. this is also an immeasurable aid to our struggle in austria.

this is added proof of the superiority of socialism and the powerfulness of mao tsetung thought, and has dealt a very heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and russian social-imperialism, the two most ferocious enemies of mankind of our era who collude and at the same time contend with each other in an attempt to redivide the world and enslave the peoples. but it is an extremely important support to the world proletariat and the revolutionary peoples in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

the launching of the first chinese earth satellite gave a splendid start to the great, revolutionary seventies'. this "red star", in broadcasting from space the renowned revolutionary song "tungfanghung (the east is red)", proclaims to the exploited and oppressed masses and nations that the entire globe will turn red in the near future exclamation

this great new achievement of the chinese people is a fresh victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a worldwide victory of mao tsetung thought.

long live mighty socialist china exclamation

long live the glorious communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

a long, long life to the great teacher of the international working class, comrade mao tsetung exclamation

the austrian revolutionary workers' association
(marxist-leninists)

(signed) alfred jocha, chairman

vienna, april 25, 1970

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Meets Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of Vietnam Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, here today met le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, according to an announcement made by the office of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea.

present were chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union of cambodia; thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Special Message of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to the People's Forces and Royal Forces of National Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued here today a special message to the people's forces and royal forces of national liberation. the full text follows:

special message of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, to the people's forces and royal forces of national liberation

dear compatriots,

allow me to address this special message to you in order to pay tribute, with my most profound gratitude, to the armed forces of our khmer people and to the loyal and patriotic khmer royal armed forces which have united with the former in the n.u.f.k.

first of all, i most sincerely congratulate and thank the heroic members of the two patriotic armed forces which have in the past one and a half months made tremendous sacrifices and carried out admirable military actions shoulder to shoulder with each other, winning numerous glorious victories over the enemy -- the armed forces of the u.s. imperialist neo-colonialists, those of their saigon lackeys (thieu-ky) and those of their phnom penh lackeys (the lon nol and sirik matak reactionaries).

however, the enemy has enormous effectives at its disposal (more than 50,000 men of the lon nol army, more than 60,000 men of the army of thieu-ky, more than 10,000 men of the "khmers-serei" and more than 10,000 men of uncle sam). we can thus see that to repress our people and to carry out aggression against, occupy, destroy and colonize our country, the enemy has employed more than 130,000 men. these troops have received from the washington government ultra-modern military equipment, arms and engines of war.

in order to crush our people and destroy our country, they have dispatched mighty ground, air and naval forces against them.

despite all this, our people's army, backed by the troops, provincial guards and police of the royal forces, which have gone to the jungles, has successfully inflicted daily defeats upon the enemy.

x x x x x

before the massive invasion of our national territory by the americans, the armed forces of our n.u.f.k. had already won very brilliant victories over the wretched mercenaries of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak in koh thom, saang, koki, chipou, prasaut, krek, memot, snuol, angtasom, takeo, kep, kamchay mea, chhlong, etc..., and our people's administration had been established in many provinces and districts, particularly in svay rieng, prey veng, kandal, kompong chhnang, kompong speu, takeo, kampot, mundolkiri, rattanakiri, kratie and stung treng.

our people's army had already surrounded phnom penh and was on the point of taking the capital by assault.

seeing this, u.s. president nixon, in order to save "the skin" of the regime of his vile lackeys lon nol-sirik matak, formally ordered his supreme command to dispatch without delay the yankee troops, the south vietnamese mercenaries and the "khmers-serei" mercenaries (so-called free khmers) against our people.

at present, the americans and their saigon mercenaries are reducing to ashes our villages, districts and cities, particularly those in the provinces of svay rieng, kompong cham, kratie, prey veng, kandal, rattanakiri and mundolkiri. there, they raze everything to the ground: houses, compartments, fields, markets, etc... there, they rob the inhabitants of their property. there, they mercilessly slaughter the common people, old people, women and children.

the only "crime" committed by these poor victims was their loyalty to the nation, to the throne and to their "samdech papa", their love for national independence, democracy and neutrality, and their refusal to serve the interests of big capitalist reactionaries and the interests of the u.s. imperialists.

the people of the world have expressed their reprobation and repulsion of these horrible acts of the american invaders and occupationists. even the students of all the universities in the united states have vehemently protested against nixon.

only the lon nol-sirik matak gang has the impudence to express its joy at and great admiration of its u.s. master and its evils and crimes.

the americans and their south vietnamese mercenaries have come to our country to occupy our land, oppress our nation, reduce to ashes our cities, villages, districts and provinces, and establish their dictatorial rule in our country, turning cambodia into their colony. this fact has been presented to the world by the traitors to the khmer motherland as an american intervention to "save" cambodia and "preserve" its independence, freedom, neutrality and territorial integrity (sic) exclamation

this is an abominable treason that our people and the history of our kampuchea will never pardon.

on may 5, an a.f.p. dispatch by bernard ullmann told the world that "the cambodian premier, general lon nol, today expressed gratitude to president nixon for helping him defend cambodia's neutrality".

that's the limit exclamation at a time when many u.s. congressmen do not hesitate publicly to hold nixon responsible for destroying the independence, neutrality and peace of cambodia with the sole purpose of saving a handful of traitors from certain defeat in the face of the khmer people's army, lon nol is unashamed to affirm that the intervention of its american masters is an act to "save" the neutrality of cambodia exclamation

the subordinates of lon nol are fellows without dignity and without shame like him.

according to an a.p. dispatch from tokyo on may 7, "cambodian premier lon nol's special envoy, sim var, said the cambodian people support (sic) the u.s. intervention as a step to defend this country's neutrality (sic). sim made the statement at a meeting with japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi wednesday evening. he asked for japanese economic aid..."

that is also the limit exclamation

according to a u.p.i. dispatch of may 8, "cambodian ambassador khimtit has informed u.n. secretariat... the cambodian government... referring to nixon's april 30 message announcing the advance of u.s. forces... within cambodia... notes with satisfaction that the president of the u.s.a. took into account in his decision the legitimate aspirations of the cambodian people (sic)... expressed its gratitude to president nixon for this assistance in defencing (sic) cambodia's neutrality".

this despicable message to the united nations is also a "summit" of treason to and slander against the cambodian people.

american imperialism sends its troops to destroy independent and neutral cambodia. the lon nol gang passes this "strangulation" of khmer independence and neutrality off as an act "conforming to the legitimate aspirations of the khmer people" exclamation

the local press in lon nol's pay has aroused, for its part, the aversion and scorn of the khmer people and of world opinion by its dithyrambic articles lauding without rhyme or reason the (american) "great patron".

according to an a.f.p. dispatch by bernard ullmann on may 7, "le courrier phnompenhois" showers fulsome flattery on its master nixon in the following manner: "we are assured of the support of a big nation thanks to the clear-sightedness of its president ... this president's courageous decision will put him on an equal rank with other great presidents like george washington and abraham lincoln, the paper added."

such base and incongruous flattery like this has aroused the repulsion of all khmer patriots and of world opinion.

world opinion scorns the lon nol gang all the more because nixon is entirely contrary to what washington and lincoln had been.

nixon has never been a hero of the independence or emancipation of the peoples; on the contrary he has to his credit the aggression against a number of countries and peoples and the suppression of their independence and democracy, for example: south viet nam, laos and cambodia which have lost everything, peace, freedom, independence, unity and territorial integrity.

therefore, today the gang of lon nol-sirik matak-sim var-cheng heng-trinh hoanh-khimtit and company has completely unmasked itself before our buddhist monks and our people who have recognized their true nature as traitors of the most despicable kind and who have recognized that both their policy and deeds are the very opposite of their propaganda, just as black is the opposite of white.

that is why today our citizens of all sections, especially our peasants, workers and other working people, those soldiers, provincial guards and policemen who are not traitors, our youth and intellectuals, our living forces are giving our people's national liberation army massive support.

although the enemy possesses enormous military means, our liberation army has been winning victories, for example: the capture of the cities of kratie, sen monorom, stung treng, chhouk, etc...; the encirclement and isolation of the cities of prey veng, takeo, kampot, etc...; the cutting off of the communication, telegraphic and telephone lines between more than 20 urban centres and phnom penh. meanwhile in 13 provinces (including battambang) a large part of the population has been freed from the control of the lon nol administration.

in view of these very important successes and victories, permit me, heroic fighters, to extend to you in my own name and on behalf of our n.u.f.k., the royal government of national union headed by samdech penn nouth, and the khmer nation our heartfelt gratitude, our warmest congratulations and our deepest admiration.

i extend in particular the same sentiments to my comrades khieu samphan, minister of national defence, hou yuon, minister of interior, and hu nim, minister of information, and their valiant assistants.

at the same time i have the honour to convey to all our heroic fighters of the national liberation armed forces the most heartfelt congratulations and admiration from their excellencies the ambassadors and charge d'affaires of the socialist, non-aligned, progressive and anti-imperialist countries.

in conclusion, i most respectfully bow in sorrow in memory of our heroes fallen in battle against the enemies of our people, our nation and our khmer country; i also respectfully bow in memory of our compatriots murdered by the lon nol gang, and of those who fell victim to the u.s. and mercenary forces or their savage air raids.

i call upon the soldiers, provincial guards, policemen and functionaries who are still under the command of lon nol to follow the lofty patriotic example set by the great majority of our nation which has already risen like one man to fight unyieldingly and uncompromisingly against the most ferocious enemies of our motherland and our race -- the american imperialist neo-colonialists and their flunkeys, these unpardonable renegades, asians who betray asia, indo-chinese who betray indo-china, khmers who betray kampuchea.

they should ponder over the facts which i revealed to them at the beginning of this message.

in addition, they should know that the lon nol clique holds them in great contempt: in order to "save the skin" of its regime, this clique does not trust them at all; it prefers to turn to the "khmer-serei" mercenaries of son ngoc thanh, paid by the american c.i.a. and trained by the notorious "green berets". these mercenaries are now stationed around phnom penh.

lon nol-sirik matak have openly begged the united states to dispatch "free" khmer troops from saigon to phnom penh; "diplomatic" contacts are being made by these renegades with bangkok, saigon, taipeh and seoul whose "governments" are known to the world as recognized flunkeys of u.s. imperialism; diplomatic relations are or will soon be established with these flunkeys -- all these facts are glaring proof that their coup d'etat of march 18 was essentially aimed at "throwing" cambodia and the khmer nation into an abyss of disastrous bellicosity and u.s. enslavement.

they should see that clearly. all the people in the world have seen that clearly.

thus a great number of european, asian, arab, african and latin-american countries have decided to sever all relations with the present regime of phnom penh and to establish diplomatic relations with the new royal government of national union under the leadership of n.u.f.k. which they recognize officially and solemnly as the only, unique legal government of cambodia and its people.

anti-imperialist countries which had embassies in phhom penh have decided to close these embassies and have ordered their personnel as well as all their experts and technicians to leave the city where a despicable clique reigns, a clique which has allowed u.s. imperialism to colonize the khmer motherland and put her to fire and sword, while congratulating and thanking u.s. imperialism for it.

in the future only the countries subservient to or friendly with the united states will maintain or establish their embassies in phnom penh in an attempt to consolidate the shaky foundations of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak regime.

they (soldiers, guards, policemen and functionaries) should consequently cast away all illusions from their minds and act as good khmers who are concerned with the supreme interests of the nation and their own dignity. to act as good khmers means that they should completely quit the service of the traitors who have sold their own country to the americans and allowed them to destroy it. if they have not enough courage to go and live in the jungles, they should turn over their arms to the national liberation army. after that, they can return to their native cities or villages to live as peaceable citizens.

many of our young peasants to whom the lon nol regime had issued rifles hurried off to the jungles with their rifles. others who were unwilling to abandon their paddy fields and farmland showed their patriotism by turning over their rifles to the people's troops in the jungles.

i got this stirring news from dispatches of the u.s. press itself.

they (the soldiers, guards and policemen) should follow the lofty example of our peasants.

x x x

if i ask all our compatriots of combat age to accept such sacrifices, it is not for the sake of the interests of sihanouk, but for the sake of the supreme interests of the motherland which must be liberated at all costs, and also for the sake of people's own interests, for the sake of building for themselves and their children a new life conforming to the just and legitimate aspirations of the working people, of all our people.

as far as i am concerned, if i am fighting by your side, that is simply because it is my duty as a khmer citizen to do so and also because i have a debt to discharge, my gratitude to all those who have always affectionately trusted me.

as to my future, i desire nothing other than the satisfaction of having my duty accomplished.

with regard to the managing of the country (education of the people, organization and defence of national territory, administration of the liberated townships, districts, provinces and cities, etc...), i have entrusted it entirely to the patriotic persons who are now leading the national resistance in the country, particularly comrades khieu samphan, hou yuon and hu nim.

thus, all of you who participate in the struggle are fighting for the motherland, for yourselves and for your families.

i am convinced that with the protection and support of our buddhist monks, all our compatriots who faithfully love the motherland and refuse to sell it out will rise and unite to fight and drive out of our beloved kampuchea all the american arch-criminal invaders and their no less criminal south vietnamese lackeys, and to mercilessly overthrow the gang of traitors, sellers and destroyers of the country and the nation, a gang headed by lon nol and sirik matak. let these hideous devils go to hell and never return to haunt our people and the motherland.

long live the people's national liberation army exclamation

long live the patriotic soldiers, provincial guards and policemen who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the people's army against the enemies of the motherland exclamation

down with u.s. imperialism and its phnom penh and saigon lackeys exclamation

may 12, 1970, peking

Statement of Command of Cambodian People's National Liberation Army Calls on Cambodian Patriotic Army and People to Defeat US Imperialism and Its Lackeys

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 11, 1970)

the command of the cambodian people's national liberation army in the liberated area of cambodia issued on may 3 a statement on the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, according to a v.n.a. report quoting the information bureau of the national united front of kampuchea. the statement reads in full:

in face of the betrayal by the lon nol-sirik matak clique and the danger of armed aggression by the u.s. imperialists against cambodia's territory, the entire khmer people have risen up at the same time to wage a courageous struggle against the acts of aggression of the u.s. imperialists and to overthrow the reactionary clique, their henchmen. it is in this high tide of struggle of the khmer people that the cambodian people's liberation army came into being.

the cambodian people's liberation army which comprises the sons of the patriotic khmer people of all strata, victims of oppression and repression by the lon nol-sirik matak clique. every cadre and fighter of the cambodian people's liberation army, nurturing profound hatred for the traitors and aggressors, is holding firm his gun to fight beside the entire people till final victory for the liberation of the motherland and the people and for the building of an independent, democratic, genuinely neutral and prosperous cambodia.

responding to the call of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, the cambodian people's liberation army has, together with the entire people, repeatedly attacked the enemy and liberated hundreds of hamlets and villages, dozens of sub-sectors and district towns together with tens of thousands of people from the grip of the lon nol-sirik matak clique, and set up committees of the national united front of kampuchea (n.u.f.k.) at various levels in the newly-liberated areas.

while the offensive of the khmer people against their enemy was going full steam, a historic event of extreme importance took place: the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples was held and yielded brilliant success.

all officers and men of the cambodian people's liberation army consider the great success of the conference as a great stimulus to the fighting spirit of our armed forces. the joint declaration unanimously adopted by the conference will be the programme of action and immediate combat objective of our cambodian people's liberation army. together with the people of all strata at home, we pledge ourselves to unite closely with the fraternal armed forces and peoples of viet nam

and laos in fighting resolutely to defeat all schemes of aggression of the u.s. imperialists, overthrow the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique and build a new, really independent and free cambodia.

the u.s. imperialists masterminded the coup d'etat that deposed head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. it was also they who secretly supplied weapons to the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique to repress our people's movement for justice, peace, independence, neutrality and genuine democracy. but the reactionaries are isolated at home and in the world and the mighty waves of struggle of the people have inflicted heavy losses on them, dooming them to certain and complete defeat.

to save his henchmen from their dangerous situation, u.s. president nixon brazenly announced on april 30 the dispatch of u.s. troops to cambodia and openly supplied weapons to the reactionary lon nol troops to repress the struggle of our compatriots.

at present, tens of thousands of u.s. and south viet nam puppet troops have invaded cambodia's territory from south viet nam. this is a flagrant act of aggression by the u.s. imperialists against our beloved cambodian motherland. the cambodian people's liberation army and the entire khmer people venemently condemn this towering crime of the u.s. imperialists. the u.s. imperialists have been defeated in viet nam and laos, they will certainly sustain ignominious defeat in cambodia, too, in face of the resolute and vigorous fight of our armed forces and people, the strength of militant solidarity of the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian peoples and the world-wide protest of the peace-loving and progressive peoples.

to greet the success of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples in a most practical way and defeat the u.s. imperialists' new schemes of aggression, the command calls on all officers and men of the people's liberation army throughout the country to carry out resolutely and courageously the following tasks:

1. quickly develop our forces in all three categories: militia and guerrilla, regional forces and regular army. we must in the course of fighting build up the strength of our armed forces in order to win more victories and grow up quickly in battle.

2. attack with determination and at the same time enemy troops of all types -- the reactionary troops of lon nol, the american aggressor troops, the south viet nam puppet troops and the "khmer serei", etc. so as to whittle down and annihilate the enemy effectives, in close co-ordination with the uprising of the people to expand the liberated areas and set up the people's power.

3. carry out well political work among the enemy troops by explaining to them our just line, disintegrate them, making them refuse to collaborate with the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique and to serve as henchmen of the u.s. as already made clear in head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's appeal, actively help individuals or units of the enemy troops cross over to the people's side and fight beside us under the banner of the u.n.f.k. to wipe out the common enemy of the nation.

4. unite closely with the people of all strata at home and foreign residents, especially vietnamese and chinese

residents. strictly observe discipline concerning our relations with the masses and refrain from any encroachment upon the life and property of the people. realize the "army-people onemindedness", the army being the fish and the people the water, defend the life and property of the people against the repression and exploitation by the lon nol-sirik matak clique and the u.s. aggressors.

the command is convinced that under the glorious fighting banner of the motherland, inspired by the success of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, with the strength of the militant solidarity of the three peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos, with the sympathy and support of the peace-loving and progressive people in the world, our khmer people and armed forces will certainly attain our immediate fighting objectives. since the u.s. aggressors and their henchmen are still hatching many perfidious and cruel plots, many difficulties and hardships are still ahead of us, but it is certain that in the end the enemy will be defeated by the peoples and armed forces of cambodia, viet nam and laos and we will win total victory.

we will certainly win exclamation

the u.s. aggressors and the clique of traitors will certainly be defeated exclamation

long live really independent, neutral and democratic cambodia exclamation

long live the national united front of kampuchea exclamation

all our officers and men, march forward courageously under the glorious fighting banner of the motherland exclamation

Cambodian Minister of Popular Education and Youth Issues Appeal

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1970)

chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea (n.u.f.k.), has issued an appeal to the khmer youth in cambodia and to all cambodian students and trainees abroad. the appeal reads in full as follows:

> appeal of the minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. to the khmer youth in cambodia and to all cambodian students and trainees abroad

dear compatriots,

young friends, brothers and sisters.

the political programme of the n.u.f.k. will reach you shortly and you will be able to learn of its content. meanwhile, as your elder and charged with the heavy responsibility of popular education and youth, i must emphasize to you the important decisions of our programme concerning the policy of education and culture of the n.u.f.k. and of its government.

In this political programme, the n.u.f.k. pledges to:

"safeguard the interests of school and university students, intellectuals and functionaries; provide employment for 'those without occupation' and the unemployed in accordance with their ability and help them develop further their ability to serve the motherland."

In order to achieve this essential aim, the n.u.f.k. also pledges to:

" -- develop the good traditions of the angkor civilization handed down to us till now. build a national culture on the basis of patriotism and love for the fruits of labour and love for art. protect historical relics and monuments.

" -- khmerize gradually the curricula for the different stages of education, including higher education.

" -- adopt the national language as the sole official language in the public services.

" -- encourage and assist scientific research and experimentation and encourage the efforts of those who wish to deepen their studies.

" -- promote the research on our national history which is often distorted by foreign authors, and include our national history in the educational programmes.

" -- ensure continuous education through regular supplementary training or practical training.

" -- develop pre-school education: nurseries, kindergartens and pre-school classes.

" -- ensure free education and provide scholarships for the needy children and youth.

" -- ensure and support an extensive political, civic and cultural education among the people and the youth. help every citizen realize his duties to himself, to society and to the people. instil actively the ideas of public interests and love for service to the community and of making himself useful to the people. this political, civic and cultural education should be carried out at all levels, in the ministries, public services and administrations, factories, shops, cooperatives, in the capital, provinces, districts, villages and families. develop the ideas of morality, honour, national dignity, patriotism, mutual aid, usefulness of collective labour, the sense and nobleness of rendering sacrifices for the people's cause, the spirit of working conscientiously and practising economy, and the respect for public property."

In its programme, our n.u.f.k. will do its utmost to "guarantee effective equality to both sexes, strive to wipe out backward traditions discriminating against women. encourage by all means the cultural and professional development of women to enable them fully to participate in the common struggle. give primary importance to training and educating women cadres at all levels in the national life. abolish polygamy."

x x x

as you can see, "safeguard the interests of school and university students, intellectuals and functionaries; provide employment for 'those without occupation'" is the slogan of the n.u.f.k. and of its government.

but like all programmes, ours has also some gaps which we shall certainly be able to remedy in the future.

for our people, what is essential is that our policy on "popular education and youth" is integrated harmoniously into the political programme of the n.u.f.k. whose sacred task is to vanquish the american imperialist aggression and its flunkeys lon nol and sirik matak and, after our complete victory, to build a democratic and prosperous cambodia where the people will always be the source of power.

at a time when our people are making the most heroic sacrifices for national salvation, it is our duty to be fully united in the n.u.f.k. and to give warm support to its political programme in order to ensure for our country, in conformity with the statement of samdech head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.k., "a bright future with social justice, equality and fraternity among all the khmers".

this is my appeal to you all -- dear compatriots, brothers and sisters.

long live the khmer youth exclamation

/long live the n.u.f.k. exclamation

/ long live cambodia exclamation

peking, may 10, 1970

Cambodian National Liberation Army Liberates Two Provincial Capitals, Some Districts

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 12, 1970)

bursting with burning hatred for u.s. imperialism and its lackey -- the lon nol-sirik matak clique, the cambodian people's national liberation army together with the people of kratie, mondolkiri and takeo provinces, launched furious attacks on the enemy, liberated the capitals of kratie and mondolkiri provinces and a number of districts and dealt heavy blows at the enemy after scoring many victories, according to a v.n.a. report quoting the information bureau of the national united front of kampuchea.

in kratie province, the national liberation army with the assistance of the people encircled and attacked various enemy targets and strongholds in kratie city, the provincial capital, continuously from may 6 to 8. they also publicised the political programme of the national united front of kampuchea to the enemy soldiers and called on them to side with the people to resist and attack the u.s. aggressors and the lon nol-sirik matak clique.

according to preliminary statistics, more than 1,500 officers and men of the enemy units in response to the call of the national united front joined the national liberation army in occupying various targets in the provincial capital and punishing the reactionary elements who put up a stubborn

resistance. they brought with them more than 2,000 weapons of various types and large quantities of ammunition when they joined the national liberation army.

at the same time, the national liberation army entirely liberated sambar, sra ban and sre chu districts with the help of the people of these three districts.

in mondolkiri province, the national liberation army and people encircled and attacked the enemy in xenmonorom, the provincial capital, between may 6 and 8, killing or wounding a number of enemy troops and entirely liberating the town.

earlier, the patriotic officers in snoul, having seen through the traitorous features of the lon nol-sirik matak clique, responded to the call of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and rallied 450 soldiers in memor on april 27 to desert the enemy ranks. they brought with them all their arms when they crossed over to the liberated areas.

on april 13 and 15, several hundred enemy troops and police in sre khtum, mondolkiri province announced their desertion from the reactionary troops of the lon nol-sirik matak clique and brought their arms with them to join the ranks of the people resisting u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

fighting courageously, the people and national liberation army of takeo province liberated six districts from april 15 to 24 and occupied many enemy strongholds in the provincial capital and around it. they wiped out nearly 100 enemy troops and captured more than 1,200 weapons of various types as well as a large quantity of military supplies. more than 800 men of the enemy forces crossed over to the side of the people.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Ker Meas, New Ambassador to China of Kingdom of Cambodia under Leadership of NUFK, Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by ker meas, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea to the people's republic of china, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister hsu yi-hsin and others.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Guinea

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 12, 1970)

the chinese government delegation led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to guinea at the invitation of the guinean government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leon maka, president of the guinean national assembly and minister of the interior; camara damantang, secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of foreign affairs; moussa diakite, secretary of state for industry, mines and power; diallo abdoulaye, director of the office of the ministry of state for foreign affairs; and other guinean personalities.

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duan Leaves for Home After Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1970)

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, left peking for home by special plane today after concluding his visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council; comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, left for home on the same plane.

at the airport were ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and bui tan linn, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and other vietnamese comrades.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including comrades shen chien and yang yu-heng, were present.

US

American People's Protest Movement Against US Invasion of Cambodia Develops in Depth

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1970)

the american people's struggle against the nixon administration's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia and the expansion of its aggressive war in indo-china is developing in depth, according to reports reaching here.

the broad masses of students and people of various strata, fearing no brute force and refusing to be duped, have broken through various obstructions and continued to take all kinds of protest actions. in defiance of an order for the compulsory reopening of classes by the reactionary authorities, tens of thousands of students continue to persist in their strike.

in washington, groups of students continued to distribute leaflets in the streets in early morning yesterday strongly condemning the nixon administration's crime of widening the war of aggression in indo-china, suppressing and murdering the cambodian people. about 400 students from new york state's colgate university staged a protest demonstration in front of the state department on the same day. carrying posters denouncing u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia, the demonstrating students picketed the state department. they firmly demanded the immediate withdrawal of u.s. troops from indo-china.

in wisconsin state, 4,000 students of the university of wisconsin marched on the administration building on may 10 to show their determination to persist in the strike and protest against the nixon administration's expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china. on may 11, 3,000 students at the university of south carolina again staged a protest demonstration. they went to the administration building to protest against the arrests of demonstrators by the reactionary authorities. when the national guardsmen intruded into the university to suppress the students, the angry students fiercely fought the reactionary troops and police with stones, bottles and sticks. on the same day, several hundred students at loyola university in new orleans, louisiana, demonstrated against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia. the demonstrating students picketed the university.

while continuing to demonstrate against the nixon administration's policy of aggression and war, students at the university of connecticut firmly demanded that the university authorities immediately end the so-called "research" items set up in the university by the defense department.

meanwhile, delegates from some afro-american organizations in southern states joined the demonstration outside the capitol on may 11 in protest against the war of aggression.

in san diego, a student of the university of california set himself on fire on the campus on may 10 to manifest his utmost indignation at the nixon administration's policy of aggression and war. this is a passive form of resistance, but it does show the extreme resentment latent in the american people of various strata against the nixon administration's reactionary policies.

to suppress the struggle of the broad masses of the american people against the invasion of cambodia and the expansion

of the war of aggression in indo-china, the nixon administration, while using the bourgeois state apparatus to coerce students in various places into resuming classes, summoned over 40 state governors to the white house for a four-hour meeting to scheme for further suppressing the american people's protest movement. it was disclosed that the question of using the national guardsmen of various states to suppress the student demonstrations was brought up for special discussion at the meeting. this once again exposes the ugly features of the nixon administration.

nevertheless, the just struggle of the broad masses of the american people against aggression can by no means be suppressed. after the announcement of compulsory reopening of classes by the authorities of various states and universities, most of the students in several hundred universities and colleges did not attend classes and students of 157 universities and colleges declared that they would continue their strike indefinitely in resolute opposition to the nixon administration's reactionary policy of widening the war of aggression. on may 10, 2,000 delegates from 61 schools met at san jose state college to discuss plans for unfolding further protest activities. meanwhile, a radio network of 150 stations was set up by students in various places to strengthen the ties among universities and colleges. students at berkeley announced that they will mobilize still more manpower and materials for protest activities.

Mass Afro-American Struggle against Violent Repression Breaks Out in Georgia, USA

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1970)

scarcely had the blood shed by american students murdered during a protest demonstration against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia become dry, the nixon administration called out large numbers of national guardsmen to shoot and kill in cold blood six afro-americans taking part in a struggle against violent repression in augusta, georgia, southern u.s.a., on the evening of may 11. this fascist crime of the u.s. ruling circles is arousing counter-attacks from the broad masses of the black people.

according to reports reaching here, an afro-american youth arrested by the reactionary authorities was tortured to death in prison on the evening of may 10. immediately after the news was out, 50 afro-americans gathered outside the prison to voice their protest. at noon the following day, several hundred afro-americans demonstrated outside the local administration offices. they ripped down and burnt a georgia flag and then marched through the centre of the city. more and more afro-americans joined the march, reaching several thousands in total.

scared out of their wits by the afro-american protest demonstration, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles hurriedly called out large numbers of police and flew in 1,000 national guardsmen, some armed with machine-guns, from the nearby savanna military base to suppress the demonstrators. the afro-americans heroically hit back with stones. the reactionary authorities blatantly order the national guardsmen to open fire on the afro-americans, killing six of them and wounding dozens.

the afro-americans valiantly took up arms to fight. the brave and resourceful afro-american snipers severely punished the guardsmen, pawns of the reactionary government. a

western news agency report stated with alarm that it was "a night of guerrilla warfare". the afro-americans angrily turned over cars and burnt 50 buildings in augusta. "a pall of smoke visible 10 miles away hung over the city at dusk," a report said.

on may 12, the national guardsmen and 150 state troopers sealed off augusta's afro-american district before dawn. the reactionary governor of georgia ordered the guardsmen to "blow whatever they're in off its foundation", if the afro-americans fired back. the reactionary troops and police arrested afro-americans en masse. more than 200 were arrested up to early morning today.

while intensifying its aggression abroad, u.s. imperialism must inevitably step up its onslaught on the american people. the sanguinary murder of students and afro-americans by the u.s. ruling circles is bound to give rise to a new upsurge of the american people's struggle which will deal heavier blows to u.s. imperialism now beset with difficulties at home and abroad.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Chinese Embassy in Yemen Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel Working in Yemen

(NCNA-English Sanaa, May 11, 1970)

wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to yemen, gave a reception here yesterday evening to bid farewell to the chinese medical personnel who were leaving for home and to welcome the newly-arrived chinese medical personnel.

vice-premier abdel salam sabrah and a number of ministers and other officials of the yemeni government were present at the reception.

speaking at the reception, yemeni vice-premier sabrah expressed thanks to chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the chinese people.

he said: "every one of the yemeni people will never forget the assistance offered to us by the chinese people and the chinese government. we hope that this friendship will be evergreen." he also praised the work done by the chinese medical personnel in yemen.

ambassador wang jo-chieh also spoke at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the yemeni friends attending the reception highly praised the profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries. they also praised the internationalist spirit of wholehearted service to the people as displayed by the chinese medical personnel and technicians in yemen. many yemeni friends wished a long, long life to chairman mao.

at the end of the reception, the yemeni friends warmly bade good-bye to their departing chinese friends. they hailed: "long live the friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples exclamation"

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 22, 1970 No. 4662

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Manage Well the Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Train Pioneer Fighters for the Continuation of the Revolution

- Experience acquired by a certain PLA unit stationed in Shenyang in the implementation of the "May 7 Directive"

by

NCNA Correspondent

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1970)

By implementing Mao's "May 7 Directive," a certain unit of the PLA stationed in Shenyang has produced good results in revolutionizing members of the armed forces, reclaiming waste land, and setting up and operating small industries.--SCMP Ed.

In the course of conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" the CCP committee of a certain PLA unit stationed in Shenyang has always considered as the fundamental goal the task of managing well the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought to train and foster pioneer fighters for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this way this unit has acquired much experience and produced large numbers of advanced collective bodies and individuals for the continuation of the revolution which effectively promotes the revolutionized and fighting development of the unit. Brilliant ideological and political flowers are bound to bear abundant economic fruits. Thus this

unit reclaimed over 100,000 mow of land by moving soil to make fields, excavating mountains and filling the sea. The sub-units set up small coal mines, small pharmaceutical plants, small horse ranches, small salt fields and various small mills everywhere and brought about self-sufficiency in grains, cooking oil, meat, vegetable, coal, salt, and military horse supply and partial self-sufficiency in pharmaceuticals.

The CCP Committee Took the Initiative in Implementing the "May 7 Directive" and Leads the Unit To Continue the Revolution Vigorously

In the course of practice the CCP committee of this unit profoundly realized that the brilliant "May 7 Directive" was an important part of Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a new development in Chairman Mao's idea of Army building. They resolutely repudiated the erroneous idea that implementation of the "May 7 Directive" was only the task of a particular department and grasped the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" as a fundamental important task for the CCP committee in the execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Army building. The CCP committee of the unit made a decision asking the CCP committees of its subordinate units to take the initiative in implementing the "May 7 Directive" and build up CCP committees as vigorous combatant headquarters for leading the units to continue the revolution. The decision also asked the CCP committees to use the "May 7 Directive" as a guideline for their annual assignment of work to unify planning; examine the situation of the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" in the CCP committees every year during the initial and final selection of four-good units and individuals; and mobilize the cadres and fighters on May 7 every year to discuss and appraise the work of the CCP committees in accordance with the requirements of the "May 7 Directive," sum up experience, find gaps between the backward and the advanced, and promote the revolutionization of the Party leadership squads.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his "May 7 Directive": "In this great school we can engage in mass work and take part in socialist education activities in factories and rural areas. After socialist education activities are ended we shall always have mass work to do to merge the military and civilians into one."

One of the principal members of the CCP committee of his unit took the initiative in going to Chiench'angpao production brigade, which was located near where he was stationed, to engage in mass work in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution they used Chiench'angpao production brigade as a base for mass work for the CCP committee of the unit. Principal responsible comrades of this unit publicized the "May 7 Directive" among the poor and lower-middle peasants from house to house in Chiench'angpao production brigade and helped the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's works word by word and line by line.

One day after the beginning of winter there was a snowstorm and the commune could not work the fields. So, though ill, the CCP principal member took advantage of this opportunity to go to perform mass work in the No. 4 production team which was located in a most remote area. To go to the No. 4 production team he had to cross a mountain as well as a river. At that time the single-plank bridge across the river was frozen but water in the river had not yet. So he crawled over the 30-meter long bridge inch by inch. Upon noticing that he put on his reading glasses and began publicizing Mao Tse-tung's thought to everybody immediately after he arrived without even drying his half-wet trousers, the poor and lower-middle peasants were deeply moved and said: "The PLA is indeed friends of us poor and lower-middle peasants!"

The CCP committee of the unit also regularly organizes all its members to go to this production brigade to perform manual labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, study Chairman Mao's works with them, recall bitterness and think about sweetness with them, and repudiate the bourgeoisie with them. In the meantime these CCP committee members also uninterruptedly absorbed rich political nourishment and envigorated their youth in the continuation of the revolution while performing mass work and participating in the practice of struggle. On the other hand this "village of low production" which formerly had "barren mountains, unproductive soil, and low grain production" and depended on the state for grains was turned into a "good harvest village" which sold surplus grains to the state every year. This production brigade also became an advanced model in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the province and was honored as the "Tachai of Liaoning."

During the past several years CCP committees at various levels in this unit always persevered in having over 80 percent of their members fight on the front line of performing industrial, agricultural, and mass work simultaneously to seize the initiative in implementing the "May 7 Directive." They spared no efforts in performing industrial, agricultural and mass work, repudiating the bourgeoisie, and managing the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought wholeheartedly.

Liu Hsin-fa, a member of the CCP committee and deputy political commissar of a certain regiment, begged for food together with his mother in the old society and was brought up as a farm hand. After the publication of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" he was greatly encouraged and thought: "As a result of the pushing forward of the bourgeois military line by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, counter-revolutionary revisionist elements P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing, in an attempt to change the color of the PLA, I, who was brought up as a farm hand, gradually became lazy. Chairman Mao instructed the units to 'combine military-study, military-agricultural, military-industrial and military-civilian work simultaneously.' This is a fundamental measure for preventing and opposing revisionism." He actively led the unit to perform agricultural production tasks and ate, lived, studied and did manual labor with the fighters, so as to manage the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought well. During those three years the

leadership approved his home leave 13 times but he did not leave his post. The fighters praised him as an "initiator of the implementation of the 'May 7 Directive'."

Grasping Well the Political Orientation for the Management of the Great School To Train New Men in the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

The course of the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" in this unit during the past four years was filled with struggles between the two ideologies and the two lines. Poisoned by the bourgeois military line, some of the people consider the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" simply as running of factories and engaging in agricultural subsidiary production and pay attention only to materialistic results. The CCP committee of the unit considered that the most fundamental point in the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" was to turn the unit into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and train and foster pioneer fighters for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in the course of revolutionary practices such as doing industrial, agricultural and mass work, etc., simultaneously through the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. If we deviate from this goal we shall be slipping into the evil road of the pure work viewpoint. They followed Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Politics is the commander and the soul" and persevered in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command throughout the entire course of implementation of the "May 7 Directive," grasping the correct political orientation, and managing the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought better and better.

Poisoned by the pure military viewpoint, the anti-chemical warfare company remained in the barracks for long periods of time and achieved no results in the four-good movement. The CCP committee decided to let the anti-chemical warfare company go to do industrial work and carry out the mission of coal digging on the front line of the three great revolutionary movements and demanded them to become four-good through coal digging and tempering of the unit. But cadres of the company erroneously thought that a good accomplishment of the mission of coal digging would mean a good implementation of the "May 7 Directive," and a four-good title would be inevitable. But half a year passed, the mission of coal digging was not accomplished and they failed in the preliminary four-good appraisal.

Now leading members of the CCP committee of the unit personally led a work team to come to stay and work in this company and studied together with cadres of the company the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the resolution of the enlarged conference of the Military Affairs Committee of 1960. The purpose was to eliminate all the remnant poison of the bourgeois military line through a penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. This made the cadres of the anti-chemical warfare company realize that the fundamental purpose of the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" was to train pioneer fighters for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Leading comrades of the CCP committee also warmly helped cadres of the company to give prominence to proletarian politics while doing industrial work, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, and give first priority to the training of the men.

After the orientation was corrected the company underwent a great change. Later the company not only overfulfill its coal digging mission but also entered the four-good rank and file for the first time during the general appraisal at the end of the year. During the next year it consolidated its four-good status and during the third year it achieved new elevation in revolutionized construction and became an advanced collective body in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among units stationed in Shenyang.

In the course of carrying out the mission of simultaneous performance of agricultural work, the CCP committee of a certain regiment repeatedly organized the commanders and fighters of its companies to study the "May 7 Directive" in order to overcome their living ideas, correct the tendency of some of the companies of only comparing output without paying attention to revolutionized construction, prevent the development of the tendency of engaging in revolutionization away from the three great revolutionary struggles, and uninterruptedly correct the orientation for the management of the great school.

Illuminated by the brilliance of the "May 7 Directive" this regiment last year doubled its past production missions and increased its grains production by 100 percent.

The CCP committee's grasping well of the political orientation for doing industrial, agricultural and mass work simultaneously created a situation in the entire unit where everybody self-consciously implemented the "May 7 Directive" and strove to become a good student in the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. A certain detachment which was carrying out the mission of war preparation was constantly being transferred to different places, but they always bore firmly in mind the simultaneous performance of agricultural work while carrying out their duty of war preparation. Sometimes they were transferred out of a place as soon as they reclaimed the land and planted vegetables on it. But before the fighters left they always tidied up the vegetable fields, applied fertilizer, and studied the "May 7 Directive" in the field. During the last year this detachment was transferred nine times. Although they never harvested the vegetables they planted, they persevered in engaging in production wherever they went. The commanders and fighters said: "To do simultaneous agricultural work is one of the important subjects in the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and also a glorious tradition of our Army. We must not throw it away!"

Summing Up and Popularizing the Experience in Managing the Great School To Speed Up the Pace of Revolutionized Construction in the Units

In the course of implementing Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" a great number of advanced models emerged from this unit, which

also created much experience in the management of the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the training of pioneer fighters for the continuation of the revolution. The CCP committee of the unit followed the revolutionary situation closely, promptly summed up and popularized these experiences, established and extolled these living models, continuously elevated the level of the management of the great school, and pushed forward the revolutionized construction of the unit.

A certain regiment which was honored as "Tachai in the Army" was the advanced model used by the CCP committee in establishing the thorough revolutionary spirit of implementing the "May 7 Directive" and tempering the thorough revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" during the struggle against nature.

On one occasion 70-odd cadres and fighters were left behind to watch the barracks when the regiment went away to carry out a mission. Under the leadership of the CCP committee of the regiment they enhanced the glorious tradition of our Army, resolutely implemented the "May 7 Directive," engaged in simultaneous production in the vicinity of the barracks, and cultivated the tough working style of bearing great hardship.

Regimental commander Yin Fu-hu, although ill at that time, led the fighters to every hill and river bank in the vicinity and worked very hard to turn the barren mountains and rocky fields into fertile land which brought about bumper harvest even during times of drought and flood.

Thus a generation of new men grew up in this great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Former deputy battalion commander Wang Fang-ch'uan was relieved of his position after a surgical operation, but he refused to leave his work and continued to advance along the revolutionary road. He voluntarily helped the unit to carry earth to make "Tachai" fields. The fighters called him a "vigorous new Foolish Old Man" and he became an active element in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among units stationed in Shenyang.

New fighter Wu Yun-kuang carried over a hundred kilograms of gravel and earth with his comrade-in-arms everyday making round trips of 80 to 90 li; but they never complained about the hardship even after their feet were swollen and their backs covered with sunburn blisters. Wu said: "We must be able to face hardship during ordinary times before we can face death during war time."

The CCP committee of the unit held an on-the-spot meeting in this regiment and organized all to make lecture tours to popularize this model. An upsurge of learning from the "Tachai in the Army" and tempering the unit and cultivating new men during the simultaneous performance of agricultural work was stirred up quickly throughout the unit.

In the upsurge of learning from the "Tachai in the Army" another new model of implementation of the "May 7 Directive" emerged--a certain tank battalion. Commanders and fighters of this battalion energetically repudiated

the preposterous theory of so-called: Specialized branches of service are highly technical and must not engage in other activities. They relied on their red heart boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao to turn barren mountains and valleys into a great deal of terraced fields, built reservoirs, mobilized themselves to form "one helping one" and "one pair red" with nearby communes and production brigades, enthusiastically did mass work, and helped local people to set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for the building of new socialist countryside.

"Vigorous mass movements always greatly encourage and educate the Army in turn; therefore these mass movements themselves also become revolutionary ovens for tempering the Army and elevating their political consciousness." In the great classroom of mass struggle the cadres and fighters have learned much about things which they could not have learned within the barracks and this promotes the revolutionized building in the unit. All companies in the battalion thus became four-good companies; and two of the representatives were gloriously and happily received by great leader Chairman Mao.

The CCP committee of the unit promptly summed up and popularized the experience of this tank battalion, which not only set up an example of implementation of the "May 7 Directive" for highly technical specialized branches of service but also pushed all the companies and organizations throughout the unit into launching "one helping one" and "one pair red" movements together with nearby communes and production brigades. (Certain parts of this article were deleted by the Kuang-ming Jih-pao)

* * *

INDUSTRY

China's Glass Fiber Industry Makes Big Strides

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 14, 1970)

china's glass fibre industry has grown rapidly from a poor base and is turning out more products of better quality and greater variety in line with chairman mao's great policy of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle". china has already laid the foundation for its independent glass fibre industry.

glass fibre, which is strong, heat and corrosion resistant and has good insulating properties, has wide use. it can be fabricated into cloths, gauze, tape, casing, tubing and glass-steel products which are very useful in industry and agriculture.

making its first stride forward in 1958, china's glass fibre industry has received new impetus during the great proletarian cultural revolution. national output of glass fibre last year was over 30 per cent higher than in 1968 and double that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. output for the first quarter of this year was 12 per cent above that of the corresponding period of 1969. moreover the industry is producing over a hundred specifications and varieties of glass fibre, as against just one formerly. many new advaned techniques and technological processes have been evolved and applied, opening a new road for the industry to advance.

china's glass fibre industry has developed in the course of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. back in 1958, drawing inspiration from chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", a group of small glass fibre factories was set up in many parts of the country and large quantities of glass fibre were turned out. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in pressing forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "profit in command", slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, cut back many local industries, and rapid development of china's glass fibre industry was held up.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and revolutionary technicians launched revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents and of their criminal attempts to strangle the glass fibre industry. they raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines to a high level. they broke with foreign conventions and resolutely took china's own road in developing the industry.

glass fibre works in various places set up "three-in-one" experimental groups with workers as the backbone. with the help of scientific and research departments, these groups made an overall study of the old equipment and technology, which were copies of foreign ones. they made many major technical innovations to transform the industry. as a result, output shot up, quality improved remarkably, and costs dropped.

workers at the hangchow glass works sharply criticized such evil revisionist trash as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace.

breaking with foreign conventions and making many experiments, they built china's first project for drawing glass fibre from furnace of advanced level in little more than a year. this was an important contribution to developing the glass fibre industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. this new project saves a lot of rare metal and does away with the reading workshop that requires an investment of more than one million yuan. the application of high-speed drawing of glass fibre and other advanced techniques has raised the output of glass fibre tremendously and improved quality.

the knotty problem of saving rare metal was also solved after repeated experiments by the shenyang glass works, the shanghai tungfanghung glass works and the changsha glass works. they introduced new technology that eliminates or cuts to a minimum the use of rare metal. this is further impetus to china's glass fibre industry.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Tientsin Workers Start New Technical Innovations Drive

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 14, 1970)

since the beginning of this year, workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians in the north china major industrial city of tientsin have launched a new technical innovations drive aimed at overtaking and outstripping advanced levels both at home and abroad. this mass campaign was started in line with the great leader chairman mao's great teaching that china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity.

the situation is very promising and the workers are aiming high. the mass drive is in full swing and plants and enterprises are rapidly raising their technical level and making new achievements. the city's leadership of industry is putting proletarian politics to the fore, with mao tsetung thought in command. it has firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this has ensured that the mass technical innovations drive is advancing according to chairman mao's proletarian line.

tientsin's working class adheres to chairman mao's great teaching "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace" in criticizing the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the workers said with pride: "the chinese working class is confident that we can overtake and outstrip advanced world levels because we have the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and we are armed with invincible mao tsetung thought."

the tientsin electric welding equipment plant could only produce welding equipment based on old models, on account of the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. but following the criticism last year of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, the workers discarded foreign

conventions and embarked on china's own course for developing industry. they produced eight kinds of new electric welding equipment last year. in a little over three months this year, they have produced four kinds of new electric welding machine of advanced level, including a silicon controlled device gas protecting welding machine, which they designed independently by applying electronic and other new techniques.

the tientsin pneumatic tools plant is producing a new rock drilling machine that is 150 per cent more efficient than a foreign type. the plant achieved this by setting up a "three-in-one" technical innovation team composed of workers, cadres and technicians with veteran workers constituting the main body. they collected the opinions of rock drilling workers in over a dozen of mines and devised the new machine in accordance with the needs of china's mines.

following chairman mao's great teachings "the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism" and "the masses have boundless creative power", the party organizations and revolutionary committees of various industrial branches and enterprises in tientsin have strongly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish including "let specialists run the factories" and the theory that "the masses are backward". the vigorous mass campaign for technical innovations has brought into full play the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness.

rapid progress in the electronics industry shows the sweep of the mass campaign. in just a few months, a number of factories have produced semiconducting materials and devices which used to be regarded as "beyond reach" or "impossible to manufacture without good facilities".

the tinware workshop in the hanku district of tientsin boldly put forward a plan to undertake to make transistors by their own efforts. with a profound proletarian desire to win honour for our great leader chairman mao, a woman worker named liu hsiu-ju learned how to do sintering, process testing, scribing and washing in making transistors in three months. a young tinner named li shu-chun, who has had only four years of schooling, succeeded in making a piece of key equipment -- a vacuum evaporating machine. by pooling their wisdom and efforts, the workers quickly surmounted technical obstacles including washing, oxidation, photoetching and diffusion of boron and phosphorus. they made 47 special purpose devices and instruments in just three months for manufacturing transistors and by and large completed a production line for making chips of silicon plane transistors.

the tientsin revolutionary workers are transforming out-dated equipment and backward technological processes in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. the revolutionary committee of the tientsin canvas mill led the workers in repudiating liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and in making revolution by self-reliance. the workers designed and trial-produced a heavy rapier loom for smooth selvage canvas which is efficient, has a low consumption of raw materials and ensures high-quality products. they have made forty-eight looms of this type, thus bringing about a radical change in the mill's equipment and technological processes.

many factories have relied on their own efforts to achieve quick and fruitful innovations of designing and

technological processes. they include the no. 4 radio elements factory, insecticide factory, coal-mining special-purpose equipment plant, yuehchin chemical works and hangu rolling stock plant.

socialist cooperation is developing among factories or trades in this campaign. a technical innovation which is up to or above advanced standards often involves the joint efforts of several factories in the same trade or even scores to hundreds of factories of different trades under a unified plan of division of labour. the printing and dyeing industry recently devised a method that does, printing and dyeing in one process, thanks to concerted efforts by all the factories in the industry and relevant factories of other trades, scientific research institutions, colleges and commercial departments.

now the technical innovations drive is developing in depth. keeping in mind chairman mao's teaching "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the chinese people heart and soul", the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians in tientsin are not conceited though they have made great new achievements. they continue to firmly grasp the struggle in the technical sphere between the two classes, two roads and two lines and are determined to achieve still more in overtaking and outstripping advanced levels both at home and abroad, so as to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the socialist motherland.

AGRICULTURE

Central China Production Team Develops Triple Cropping

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 14, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsinwan production team of chienho people's commune in hsinhsien county, honan province, have successfully experimented with triple cropping, one harvest of wheat and two of paddy by winning victories in the struggle between the two lines and keeping to scientific farming. they have acted in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." over the past three years they have scored the highest records in their history. per-mou (15 mou to one hectare) yield averaged 1,018 kilogrammes on five mou of the experimental plot in 1967; in 1968, the per-mou yield on 10 mou was 1,038 kilogrammes. in 1969, the experimental plot was expanded to 1.4 hectares with average per-mou yield reaching 1,053 kilogrammes: 298 kilogrammes of wheat, 397.5 kilogrammes of early rice and 357.5 kilogrammes of late rice. these results are the highest per-unit yield in the locality. this great reform in the farming system has opened a new road for increasing farm output in regions south of the huai river.

the team's output had been rising slowly before because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants have roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in agriculture pushed by liu

shao-chi. they were determined to blaze a new road in agricultural production, completely change the poor gully and make new contributions to the country.

in the spring of 1967, the production team started to reform the farming system. from the beginning of the experiment to adopt a triple-cropping system there was an acute struggle between the two classes and the two ideologies. a handful of class enemies came out to sabotage the experiment, saying "it is absolutely impossible to grow three crops in a year exclamation" the poor and lower-middle peasants struggled against the class enemies. pointing at a landlord, poor old peasant wu wei-fu said: "you are blind to think you can prevent us from making scientific experiments exclamation we, poor and lower-middle peasants, closely follow chairman mao in making revolution and fear neither hardship nor death. we're certain to succeed in triple cropping exclamation"

in recalling how they had successfully trial-planted a double crop of rice in 1965, the commune members were even more determined to make experiments for triple cropping. the commune members said with pride: "under the leadership of the communist party, provided we have people, we can create all kinds of miracles exclamation in the past, some people doubted that we could do double cropping, yet we succeeded. now there are people who do not believe that we can adopt triple cropping. we must follow chairman mao's teaching 'be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory' and grow three crops a year exclamation" the production team organized a scientific experimental group with poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force and including revolutionary cadres and peasant technicians, and started making experiments in growing one wheat and two rice crops a year.

the first problem they encountered was the conflict in the timing for the three crops. in the locality, winter wheat has a 210-day growing period, early rice 120 days and late rice 140 days. that totals 470 days, over 100 days more than in a year. however, the poor and lower-middle peasants who are armed with mao tsetung thought summed up their successful experience in double-cropping rice in the previous few years, in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "it is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously". they recalled that in the summer of 1966 when they were weeding a field of second crop rice they found two rice seedlings left over from the original seedbed. the two seedlings had been growing well for over two months. they left the two seedlings alone for observation and comparison. later the seedlings ripened and gave a satisfactory yield. on the basis of this experience, the poor and lower-middle peasants worked out measures to solve the time problem, that is, they extended the area of the rice seedbed, applied heavy basic fertilizer, sowed seed evenly and cut the rate of seeding so as to prolong the time in the seedbed and shorten the period after transplanting. experiments proved that early rice seedlings could stay in the seedbed more than 60 days and late rice more than 50 days. the time problem was solved.

the poor and lower-middle peasants ran into new difficulties in the summer of 1967 when they had transplanted late rice after reaping good wheat and early rice crops. among the newly transplanted rice shoots, were some plants on which the leaves had curled and turned red. the peasants were undaunted. after careful investigation in the fields, they found that the leaves withered only where the water was deep. in shallow places, the rice plants were doing well. measures were promptly taken to lower the water level of the fields. before long,

the rice crop began to grow normally. that year, they experimented with triple cropping on five mou of land (one third of a hectare) and won an average per mou yield of 1,018 kilogrammes from the three crops put together.

the poor and lower-middle peasants extended their triple-cropping acreage to two-thirds of a hectare in 1968.

by shifting to triple-cropping, the peasants had much more farm work. they overcame this difficulty by arming themselves with chairman mao's three constantly read articles and bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. contrary to common practice, they started to work on seedbeds in the early spring, when the paddy field was still covered with a layer of thin ice. in the height of summer when the temperature rose to over 40 degrees centigrade, immediately after they had harvested the early rice, they transplanted the late rice. by dint of industrious work like this, the poor and lower-middle peasants achieved excellent harvests.

many nearby people's communes and production brigades have sent people to study the successful experience of the hsinwan production team. some 60 production teams in the hsinyang area where the hsinwan production team is located achieved much higher yields last year through popularizing its experience.

the hsinwan production team decided to extend its triple-cropping acreage to 3.3 hectares this year, accounting for 44 per cent of its cultivated land. since the beginning of spring, with great confidence the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the team have been engaged in ploughing, sending manure to the fields and nursing rice seedlings. they were determined to score a new victory.

FISHING

East China Fresh-Water Fishing Area Does Both Fishing and Farming

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 14, 1970)

the revolutionary fishermen of wunsien county on the tai lake, a famous fresh-water fish producer in kiangsu province, east china, are continuing to undertake farming while mainly engaged in fishery, in line with the great leader chairman mao's brilliant teaching in his "may 7" directive of 1966: "while mainly engaging in agricultural production (including forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries), the peasants in the communes should at the same time study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. when conditons permit, they should collectively run some small factories. they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie".

they registered a catch of 13,400 tons of fish in 1969, an increase of eighteen per cent over the previous year. moreover, they brought in 1,880 tons of grain. a number of fishing brigades and teams became self-sufficient in grain or had a surplus. the whole county sold some 330 tons of grain to the state that year.

the county has a fishing population of 21,000 people who live on 4,200 boats. before liberation, the poor fishermen led a miserable life under the cruel oppression and exploitation of the local despots. under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, they have enjoyed political, economic and cultural rights since liberation. but as a result of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the fishermen continued to engage only in fishery and did not grow grain. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great leader chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive was issued. it set off a mass campaign for the simultaneous undertaking of fishing and farming to change this situation. the revolutionary committees at the county, commune and brigade levels led the masses of fishermen in implementing the principle of simultaneously undertaking fishing and farming, with the former as the main occupation and in opening up wasteland and establishing settlements by self-reliance and hard work.

in implementing chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive, the leading organs at all levels give priority to organizing the fishermen to study chairman mao's works in a living way. using mao tsetung thought as their weapon, the fishermen criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi, such as "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households). this has strengthened their determination to take the socialist road and to be both fishermen and peasants. they have brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and of self-reliance. during the past four years, the fishermen in the county have expanded the fish breeding area by over 4,600 hectares and turned about 450 hectares of lakeside wasteland into grain fields. they have enlarged the area planted to reeds and grass by 660 hectares on the shore of tai lake. the fishermen in the hsintien brigade of the hengching commune achieved high output in both fish and grain last year. they provided the state with over 130 tons of marketable grain apart from their own food, fodder and seeds. the output of aquatic products was double that of 1968. the fishermen have built over 20 new villages and 22 schools for their children. most of the school-age children now go to school. young people and adults go to night school to study mao tsetung thought. they study politics and culture and receive military training. the militiamen are active at the various ports of the lake. a new generation of revolutionary youth who master both culture and military skill and act as both fishermen and peasants, has come into being. recalling the great changes that have taken place in the past few years, the fishermen express their heart-felt thanks to chairman mao for the bright road charted by his "may 7" directive. they all express their determination to study chairman mao's works in a living way even more diligently and strive to produce more fish and grain, winning honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Kadri Hazbiu, Alternate Member of Political Bureau of Central Committee of Albanian Party of Labor and Albanian Minister of Interior Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1970)

kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of interior of albania arrived here today by air.

he was welcomed at the airport by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party; kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the party central committee; and leading members of other departments concerned.

xhorxhi robo, ambassador of the people's republic of albania to china, was also present.

CAMBODIA

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Declares Severance of Diplomatic Relations with Israel

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1970)

the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea in a statement issued here today declared its severance of diplomatic relations with israel, u.s. imperialist tool of aggression. full text of the statement follows:

statement of royal government of national union under leadership of national united front of kampuchea

it is a matter of common knowledge that the american imperialists are responsible for the aggression and war in the world against the people upholding peace and liberty and that they support the regimes devoted to them in this criminal and barbarous undertaking.

in the middle-east, the fraternal arab and palestinian peoples have been victims of american imperialism to which the government of israel serves as an instrument and bridgehead for invading and occupying the arab territories in defiance of all principles of international law.

considering that it is the duty of all peoples and governments

aspiring to justice, peace and freedom to support the struggle of the arab peoples, the palestinian people in particular, to regain their national rights against the israeli aggressors in the pay of american imperialists, the government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea decides to sever from this day the diplomatic, consular and other relations that cambodia has with the israeli government.

on this occasion, it desires to emphasize the fraternal and militant solidarity which binds the khmer people and the arab peoples, particularly the palestinian people, together against the common enemy, american imperialism.

peking, may 14, 1970

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Wipes Out Enemy Squad

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1970)

a unit of the malayan national liberation army greeted the 40th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of malaya by completely wiping out an enemy squad in an ambush on april 20, according to the "voice of malayan revolution" today.

the ambush against a patrol team of the rahman-razak clique took place in grik and istan areas, perak state, which resulted in eight enemy troops killed and two others wounded.

the radio also reported that another unit of the national liberation army launched three attacks on an enemy patrol team in the same area from april 19 to 22. using flexible guerrilla tactics, they killed and wounded a number of enemy troops.

the radio stressed that the national liberation army with rich experience in fighting and with the powerful support of the broad masses of the people will certainly score greater victories.

US

American Students, Other People Persist in Opposing US Invasion of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1970)

the flames of the american people's struggle against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia are raging. according to reports reaching here, students of about 300 universities and colleges throughout the united states continue to persevere in their strike. furious protest demonstrations were held in many cities. more and more people of various strata have expressed in various forms their utmost dissatisfaction with and protest against the expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china by the nixon administration.

following their protest demonstration on may 11, students of the university of south carolina, in defiance of a "curfew" announced by the reactionary authorities, once again demonstrated in columbia city on may 12 to protest against u.s. imperialism's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia and against the suppression of the demonstrating students by the reactionary authorities. the brave students fought fiercely against the national guardsmen and policemen with bricks and bottles.

in illinois, 2,500 students of southern illinois university held a demonstration on the evening of may 12 in protest against the nixon administration's reactionary policy of dispatching troops to invade cambodia and widening the war of aggression in indo-china. the demonstrating students smashed the windows of the university president's office and occupied it. this action was taken when the university authorities forced the students to resume classes. the demonstrating students also distributed large quantities of leaflets to express their determination to persist in the strike.

in worcester, denver and new york, thousands of students staged protest demonstrations on may 11 and 12 successively. in worcester, students of clark university, college of the holy cross, assumption college, worcester polytechnic institute and worcester state college demonstrated outside the selective service offices on may 11 against the u.s. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression. students of the university of denver in colorado built tents and makeshift huts on the campus, determined to conduct a protracted protest campaign. when the reactionary authorities ordered the police to pull down these tents, about a thousand students resisted fiercely.

simultaneously with the students' perseverance in the protest struggle, more and more american people of various strata joined in various forms the struggle against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. more than 1,200 residents in indianapolis, indiana, signed their names to show their opposition to the nixon administration's war of aggression in indo-china. many women in the city strongly demanded that the nixon administration pull out all the u.s. forces in southeast asia. in boston, 300 lawyers signed their names to demand that the nixon administration immediately end its war of aggression in indo-china. in wisconsin, some residents went to the local banks to return the government bonds they had purchased, as an opposition to the nixon administration's reactionary policy of steady expansion of the war of aggression.

the angry sentiments and protest movement of the american people against the nixon administration's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia and against the war of aggression in indo-china are growing and developing steadily. some delegates of the american student organizations announced that students in various parts of america are planning to push the struggle against the nixon administration's reactionary domestic and foreign policies to a new upsurge. some soldiers stationed in home bases are planning to stage a demonstration against the nixon administration's expansion of the war of aggression. 250 functionaries of the u.s. state department expressed in an open letter their opposition to the nixon's "military actions" in cambodia.

Let Storm of People's Struggle against US Imperialism Rage on Still More Vigorously!

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1970)

a new storm of people's struggle against u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia and the expansion of the u.s. war of aggression in indo-china and in resolute support of the just struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples is gathering force rapidly in the united states and throughout the world. faced with the tremendous storm of people's struggle, the nixon administration torn by internal strifes finds itself in total isolation and dire straits. this reveals to the full the true nature of u.s. imperialism as a paper tiger.

immediately after u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon flagrantly announced the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia on april 30, the american people of all strata reacted with most venement protest. the people in north america and western europe, the "heartlands" of imperialism, and in oceania and the people in asia, africa and latin america also rose up and brought the powerful anti-u.s. struggles to a new climax. the militant slogans "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" and "u.s. imperialism, get out of indo-china now exclamation" are resounding at every corner of the world. nixon has been condemned as the god of war plague by the broad masses of the people of the world who held anti-u.s. demonstrations and protest rallies in the past ten days or more. the angry masses threw rocks and home-made incendiary bombs at u.s. embassies and cultural centres and other u.s. establishments of aggression, or painted on walls of these buildings "down with u.s. imperialism" and signs of swastika of hitler fascism. some of these u.s. establishments were stormed or occupied by demonstrators who burnt american flags and nixon in effigy. this storm of struggle fully shows the determined will and strength of the people against the u.s. imperialism war of aggression.

our great leader chairman mao pointed out 24 years ago: "to start a war, the u.s. reactionaries must first attack the american people." he added: "but it will be proved that the u.s. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. in the united states there are others who are really strong -- the american people."

one of the striking features of the present struggle

is that nixon's war adventure has met with square blows from the broad masses of the american people. they have raised the militant slogans: "nixon, murderer exclamation" "down with nixon exclamation" and "americans, get out of cambodia now exclamation" the valiant struggle of the american people against the u.s. war of aggression has driven u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon into a corner and has provided powerful support for the anti-u.s. struggle of the people in cambodia and the rest of indo-china. in such circumstances, nixon has stripped off the mask of his professed "democracy" and viciously carried out sanguinary fascist suppression of the american people. the killing of four students of the kent state university on may 4 has aroused ever greater indignation among the american people. defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, the american students raised the militant slogan: "four more dead and many more to go exclamation", pushing their struggle to a new upsurge. up to may 9, students of some one thousand universities and high schools in the united states had gone on strikes and millions of students and people of other strata had plunged themselves into the struggle. at present, the struggle of the american people is developing in width and depth. it is a general review of the strength of the american people against the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and marks the new awakening of the american people.

another salient feature of this anti-u.s. storm is the people's opposition to provide cannon fodder for the u.s. imperialist policy of war and aggression and their opposition to counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. in many "allies" of the united states and in colonial countries, the people have put up as their clear-cut militant objective the opposition to the supply of cannon fodder for the u.s. imperialist aggression and war. in puerto rico where the people are suffering from u.s. imperialist enslavement, thousands upon thousands of people in the capital of san juan held an anti-u.s. demonstration on may 3 in strong opposition to the colonial authorities' supply of cannon fodder for the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in cambodia. the australian people demonstrated on may 5 and 6, strongly demanding that the reactionary australian government withdraw its accomplice troops from south viet nam and abolish the conscription system which compels the australian youth to serve as cannon fodder in wars of aggression. the demonstrators angrily burnt the draft cards and shouted: "stop conscription exclamation" "we do not want war exclamation" and other slogans. in the united states, university students have strongly opposed the fascist "reserve officers training corps" programme in universities. during the struggle in the past ten days or more, students of many universities attacked, destroyed and even set fire to the r.o.t.c. office buildings.

while demonstrating against the u.s. imperialist aggression against cambodia, people in many countries have put up valiant struggles against the suppression and obstruction by the reactionary authorities. in venezuela, students of the central university on may 7 held their third anti-u.s. demonstration and engaged in a gun fight with the police for half an hour. in the fighting, two students were shot and bravely sacrificed their lives. the reactionary authorities' atrocity further enraged the students and promoted the rapid spreading of the students' demonstrations to the whole country. demonstrators in britain, spain, italy and some other west european countries have demonstrated in front of the u.s. embassies after breaking through the strict police blockade. in west berlin, 10,000 students and other youth held an

anti-u.s. demonstration on may 9, attacking the "america house", a u.s. establishment for cultural penetration, with rocks and home-made incendiary bombs, and fought fierce battles with the reactionary police. while fighting, the young men shouted "nixon, fascist exclamation" "people's war will win exclamation" and other militant slogans. braving rain, 15,000 people demonstrated before the u.s. embassy in rome, shouting slogans "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" and "against the war, revolution exclamation". other demonstrators tore down and burnt an american flag at piazza esedra, and shouted "nixon, assassin ... cambodia will be your cemetery exclamation"

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the american people and the peoples of all countries menaced by u.s. aggression should unite and struggle against the attacks of the u.s. reactionaries and their running dogs in these countries." now the struggle is surging ahead and the people are marching forward. in their great struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression on cambodia and the expansion of the u.s. war of aggression in indo-china, the american people and the people throughout the world will certainly unite still more closely, support each other, dare to fight, persist in struggle to overthrow the god of war plague nixon, defeat the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china and win still greater victories. let the storm of struggle of the world people against the u.s. imperialist aggression rage on still more vigorously exclamation

Nixon's Humbug in Defence of US Aggression against Cambodia Reveals Weakness and Rabidity of US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1970)

thrown into a panic by the stormy protests of the people in america and the rest of the world, chieftain of u.s. imperialism richard nixon in a television press conference in washington on may 8 tried his utmost to defend his crime of flagrantly ordering u.s. aggressor troops in viet nam to invade cambodia and expand the war of aggression in indo-china, according to reports from washington.

but his speech, full of gangster logic and lies from beginning to end, only revealed more clearly the ambitions of u.s. imperialism to prolong its aggression against the three indo-chinese countries and further proved that u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious, sworn enemy of the three indo-chinese peoples.

in defending his crime of invading cambodia and expanding the war of aggression against indo-china, nixon repeated two absurd arguments -- first, for the "security" of the u.s. aggressor troops in viet nam, and second, for carrying out more effectively the plan of "vietnamization" of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against viet nam. to fool the millions of american people and students protesting against the expansion of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china, nixon alleged that what he advocated was what the american people demanded. he said, "i made the decision (to invade cambodia), however, for the very reasons that they are protesting". by such sophistry, nixon entirely turned black white and confused right and wrong. it is a great insult to the american people exclamation

as everybody knows, the american people have been strongly demanding that the u.s. government immediately stop expanding its aggressive war in indo-china, withdraw all the u.s. aggressor troops from south viet nam and from the whole of indo-china, and let the three indo-chinese peoples solve their own problems. nixon did exactly the opposite. he wants to subjugate the three indo-chinese peoples and perpetuate the occupation of indo-china. according to nixon's logic, u.s. imperialism may invade cambodia today for the sake of the "security" of the u.s. aggressor troops in viet nam and for the effective execution of the plan of "vietnamizing" the war of aggression against viet nam, and tomorrow it may invade another country for the sake of the "security" of the u.s. aggressor troops in cambodia and for the "cambodianization" of its war of aggression against cambodia. this is out-and-out imperialist gangster logic. it shows that nixon's "vietnamization" plan is simply to intensify the war of aggression against viet nam. instead of "shortening the war" as nixon alleged, this plan is to expand and prolong the war. nixon has made this clear when he said: "if we withdraw from viet nam ... america is finished" so far as its position of aggression in asia is concerned. where can one find in nixon's utterance the slightest trace of desire on the part of u.s. imperialism to withdraw from viet nam and end its war of aggression there?

bent on frantically expanding the war of aggression, nixon indicated that he will enforce more brutal fascist suppression of the american people and youth opposing the war of aggression. in his statement, nixon tried his utmost to defend the national guardsmen who wantonly shot and killed innocent young demonstrators. he vilified the youth who opposed u.s. imperialist war of aggression as "bums", raving that "bums is perhaps too kind a word to apply" to them. he "vowed" to "find methods that would be more effective" to suppress demonstrations of the american people against the war of aggression. all this shows that nixon is an out-and-out murderer of the american people.

nixon the war-monger whose hands are stained with the blood of the people of cambodia, laos and viet nam, had the impudence to say that he is "interested in the future of cambodia and the future of laos." the future nixon envisaged for cambodia and laos is not at all the future the cambodian and the laotian peoples desire. the future nixon mapped out for them is one of ravage and enslavement by u.s. imperialism. in shaping such a "future" for the people of cambodia and laos, nixon said that the united states would "go down the diplomatic trail", that is, to resort to another counter-revolutionary tactic simultaneously with the invasion of cambodia and the intensification of the aggressive war against laos. he said that "we are exploring with the soviet union ... with great britain" and with participants to the "conference of asian countries" sponsored by the indonesian fascist regime and "through every possible channel, methods" to see that the "neutrality" of cambodia and laos "is guaranteed". having thoroughly sabotaged and trampled upon the neutrality of cambodia and laos, nixon has the cheek to talk glibly about "guaranteeing" their "neutrality" exclamation

nixon's television speech reflects the nervousness of the u.s. imperialists whose guilty conscience has led them to utter a host of lies in a frenzied attempt to defend their crimes of aggression. but no matter how feverishly nixon plays with the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military adventure and political deception while expanding the war of aggression in indo-china, the indo-chinese peoples,

united in fighting, are bound to defeat the american aggressors and their lackeys; and the american people's struggle against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the u.s. ruling circles will continue to surge forward till final victory.

American People's Struggle against US Imperialism's Invasion of Cambodia Gaining Momentum

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1970)

the american people's struggle against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china has continued to grow, according to reports reaching here.

with tenacious militancy, students in various places have kept on staging fierce protest demonstrations one after another in defiance of brutal suppression by the reactionary authorities. students of some universities and colleges which seldom took part in mass struggles in the past have also joined the movement against the war of aggression.

several hundred students at ohio university held a protest meeting early today and marched to the downtown area of athens, ohio, to protest against the nixon administration's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. the student demonstrators heroically hit back with stones and bricks at the reactionary police called out to suppress them. earlier, students of this university held intermittent rallies with the participation of thousands of persons each to protest against the slaughter of the cambodian people and the demonstrating students of kent state university by the nixon administration.

students at the northwestern university in evanston, illinois, demonstrated again on may 12 in protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia. the demonstrating students broke into a naval reserve officers training corps (r.o.t.c.) building on the campus, smashing windows and throwing archives and books on the lawn.

defying a ban by the reactionary authorities, students of eastern michigan university staged protest demonstrations on the night of may 11 and the following day. the valiant students set fire to barricades built by the reactionary troops and police. at the university of virginia in charlottsville, students decided by an overwhelming majority at a meeting to continue their protest strike. to express resolute opposition to the nixon administration's widening of the aggressive war, a group of iowa state university students detained a bus loaded with army inductees. students at virginia polytechnic institute took over an architectural classroom building.

students of norwich university in vermont state, a private military college, went on strike to oppose the policy of aggression of the nixon administration. more than 2,000 students at the college of william and mary in virginia state signed their names to oppose the nixon administration's policy of aggression.

in washington, a group of women carried a coffin to the white house in a demonstration on may 13. they also brought with them 1,500 signatures protesting against the nixon administration's war of aggression in indo-china.

to suppress the mounting mass protest movement in a vain attempt to put out the flames of the american people's struggle against the nixon administration's expansion of its war of aggression, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles instructed the reactionary authorities of many states to clamp down a "curfew" and called out large numbers of police and national guardsmen. but the heroic students were dauntless and have persisted in their struggle. students of the university of south carolina and southern illinois university held successive protest demonstrations from may 11 to 13. students at southern illinois university taking part in demonstrations reached 6,000 at a time. students at the university of denver in colorado pitched camps on the campus to persevere in their protest movement and fight with the troops and police called out to suppress them. the struggle lasted five days.

the american people's struggle against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china can never be stamped out. it is developing steadily now.

END